

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

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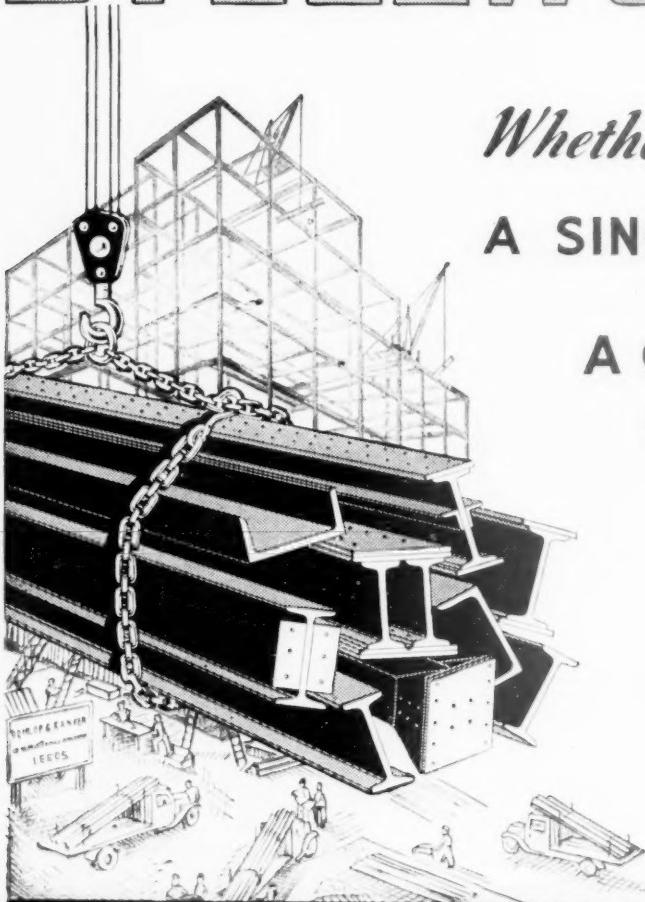
OCTOBER 23, 1952

VOL. 202

NO. 4375

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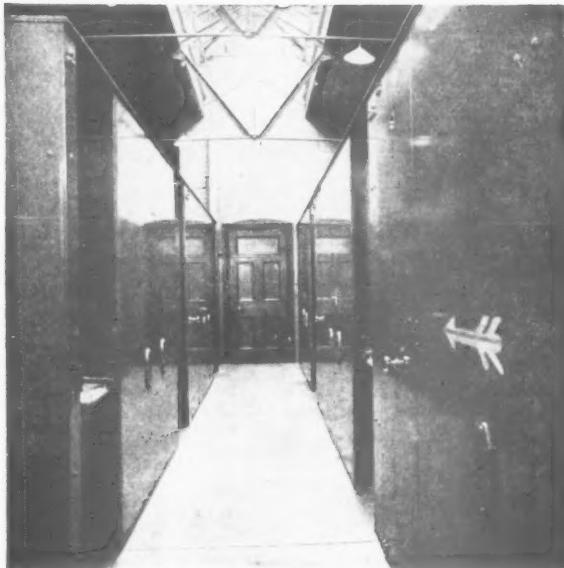
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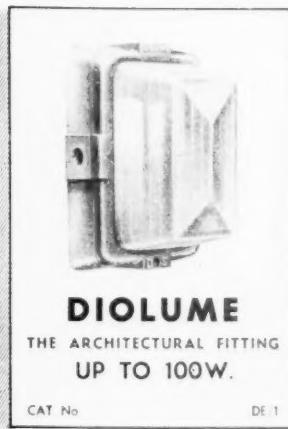
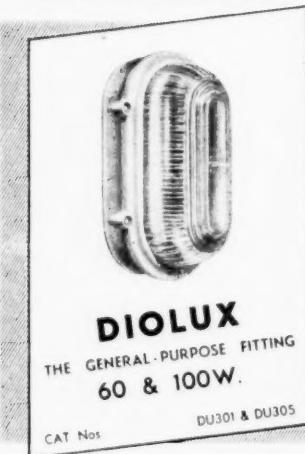
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MANCHESTER · 5

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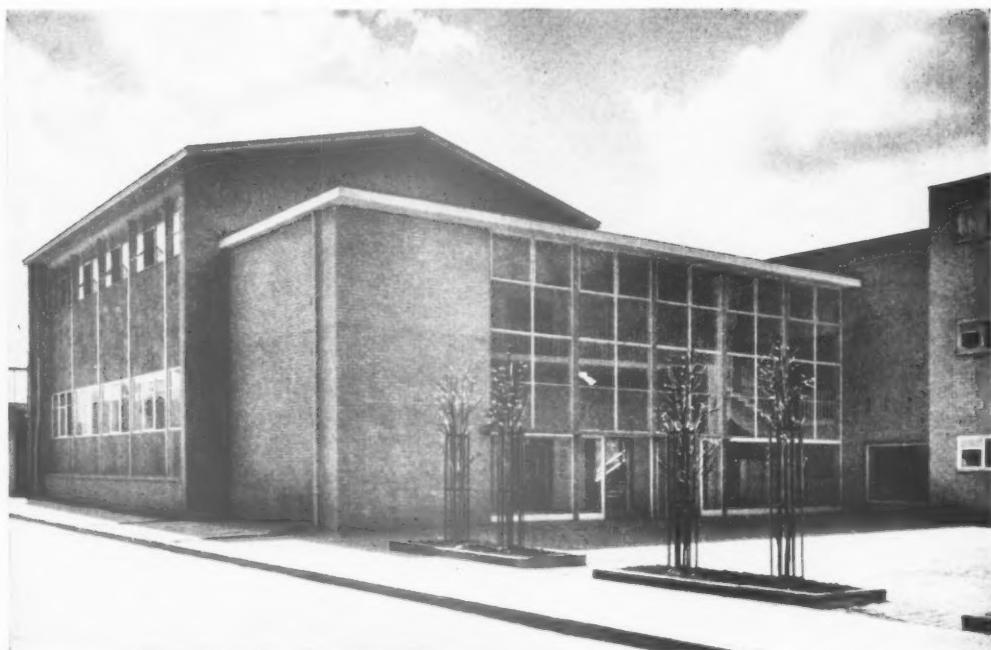
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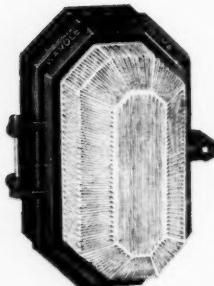
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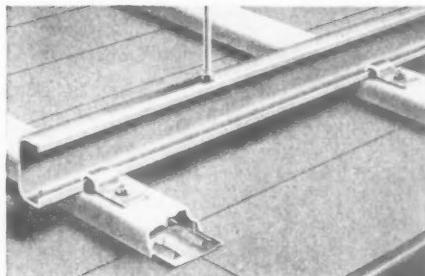
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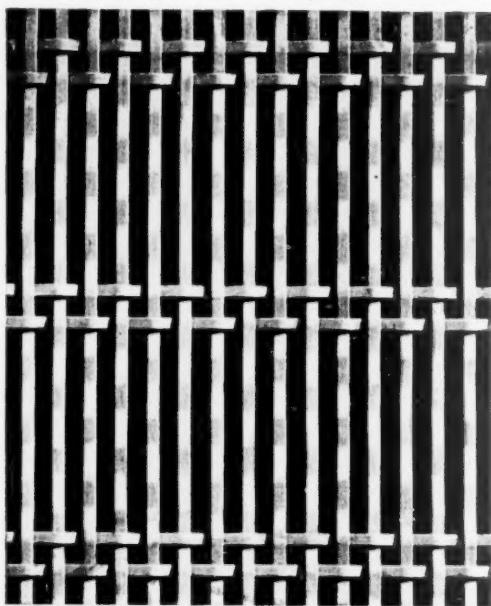
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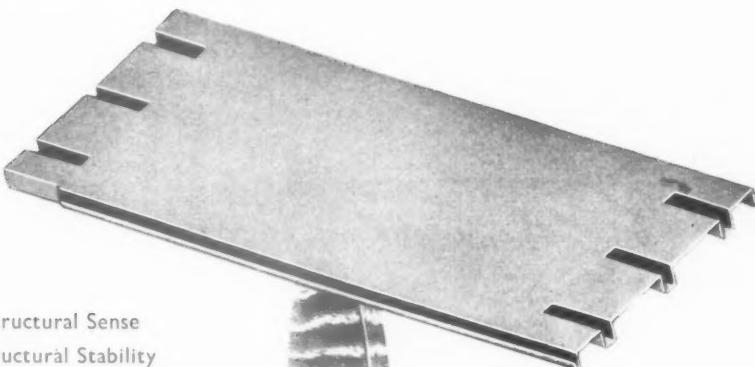


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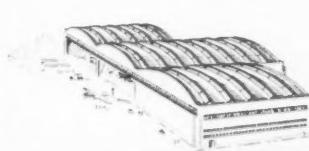
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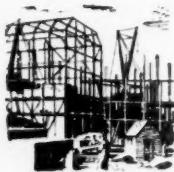
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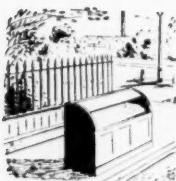


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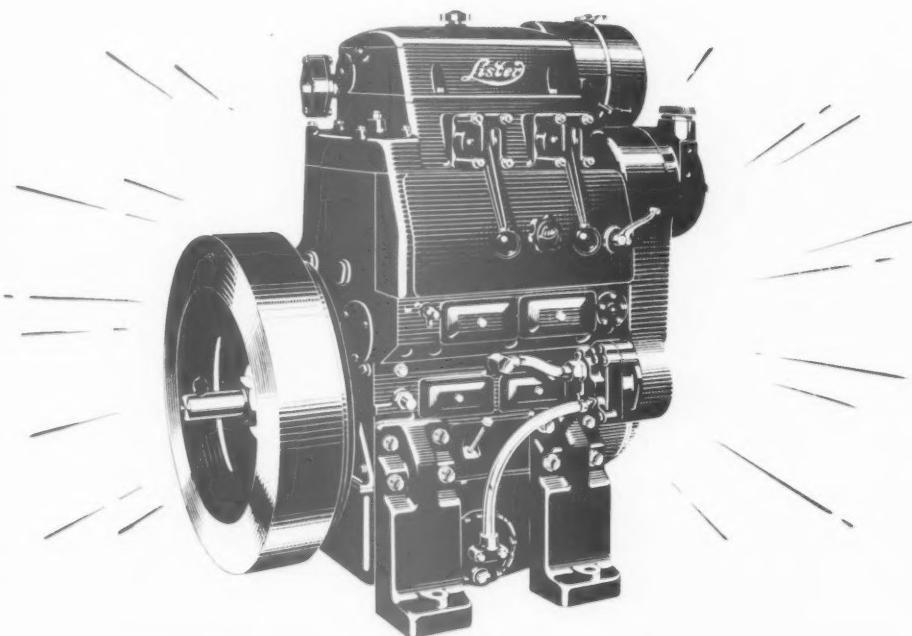
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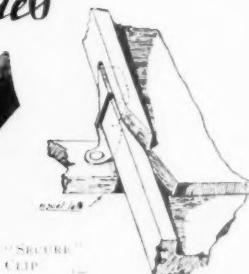
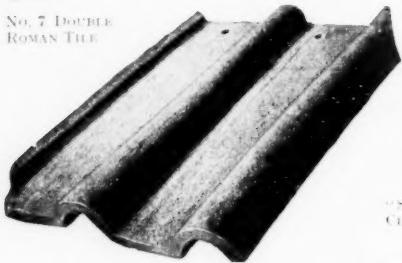
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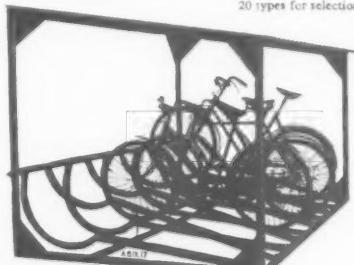
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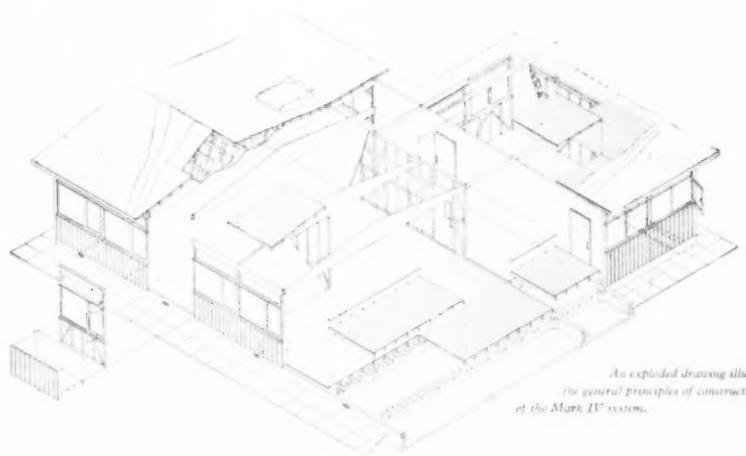


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Medway School Buildings

Architects: J. M. & J. C. Parker

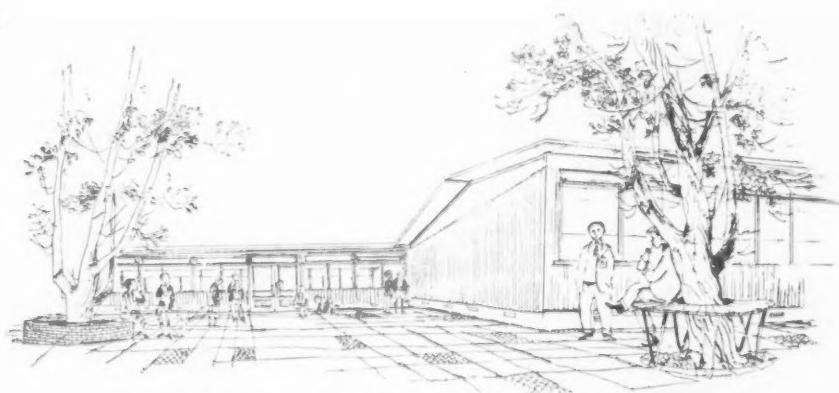




*An exploded drawing illustrating
the general principles of construction
of the Mark IV system.*

Development Experience gained during post-war years in the design and construction of Medway School Buildings has led to the development of an improved system of permanent school construction. The Medway Mark IV design is announced in the knowledge that it will provide modern, attractive and efficient permanent schools at a cost appreciably lower than is possible by any other building method. **Design** The system is based on the use of wall, floor, roof and partition units prefabricated from imported softwood. Most attractive windows have been designed and curved 'Perspex' roof lights open to provide cross ventilation. There are flat roof areas as well as low pitched roofs carried on plywood boxed beams. The

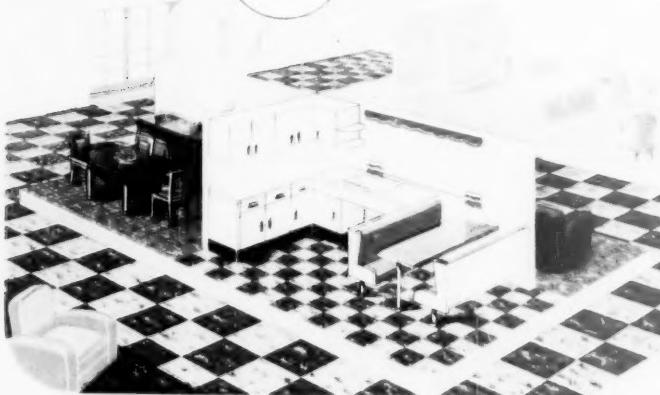
Mark IV system is extremely flexible and offers almost unlimited scope in planning to suit individual sites and particular requirements. **Economy** Despite the flexibility of the system and the improved standard of finish, the cost of a school building under the Mark IV system is much lower than other methods of permanent construction. The low cost has been achieved entirely by advanced designs and a better technique resulting in improved production methods and appreciably lower site-work expenditure. **Service** The Medway technical staff are freely available for consultation with Local Education Authorities during planning. Supply and erection of shell buildings can be undertaken anywhere in the United Kingdom.



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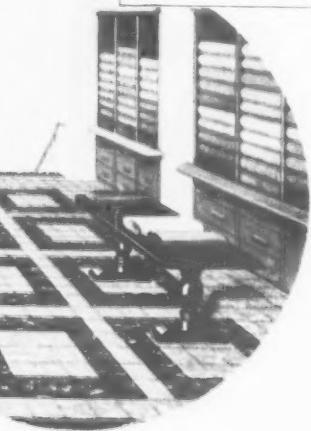
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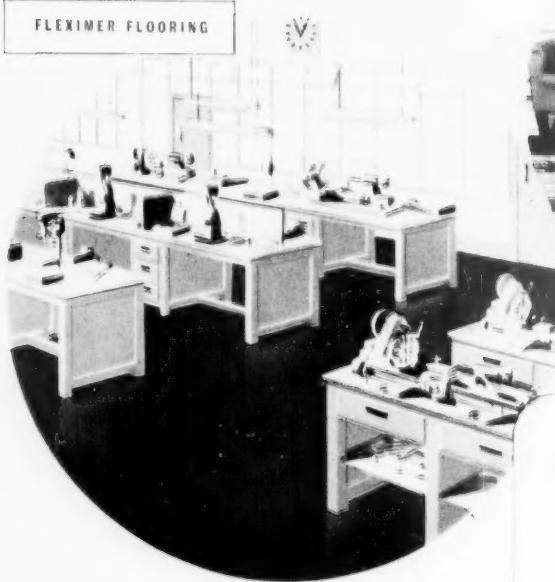


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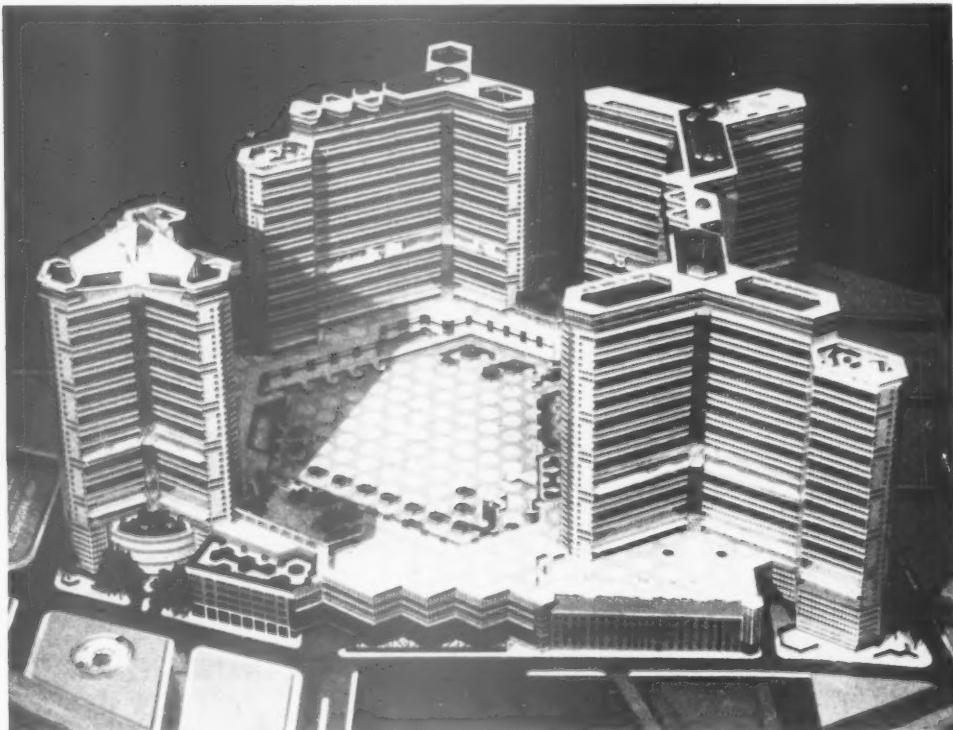
THE
ARCHITECT
& BUILDING NEWS

October 23, 1952

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas is £2 15s. Od. post paid: U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00.

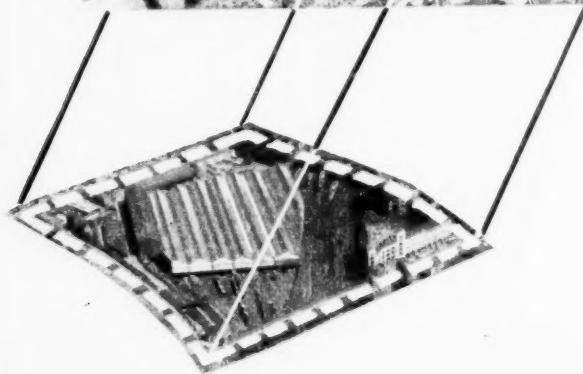
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HIGH PADDINGTON

The model of High Paddington, a town of 8,000 people designed by Sergei Kadleigh, A.A.(Hons)Dipl., A.R.I.B.A., assisted by Patrick Horsbrugh. The project, which is published in book form for "The Architect and Building News," by Iliffe & Sons, Ltd., price 7 6 net, is reviewed in this issue. The model will be on view at the Building Centre from October 23rd.



The town for 8,000 people rises to a height of 400 feet astride the extensive Goods Yard area of Paddington Railway Station where trains run under the town unhindered and with improved loading facilities.

The town first rises on a broad base, or podium of commercial properties. Springing from the roof of the podium and set around a great central court more than 570 feet across at its widest points, are three tall blocks of dwellings over 300 feet high which are crowned with two primary schools, hotel, hospital and a church. Around the base of the dwellings and surrounding the court is a main concourse, which contains bowling green, tennis courts and children's playground and gardens to sit out in. Here, too, are the town's shops, restaurant, post office, police station, public houses and other facilities for the benefit of the townspeople.

HIGH PADDINGTON

SINCE the war there has been no serious discussion on planning that has not included a warning to the effect that encroachment on food-growing land must be checked.

The urgent need for more housing accommodation together with the public buildings necessary to a community has made the problem of land use one of the most difficult the country has had to face.

Since William Cobbett's day London has been the Great Wen, and in fact the Great Magnet too, and Londoners have had to adapt themselves more or less to a formless urban density which has produced increasingly its own internal problems, overcrowding; lack of open space and sunlight; time lost in getting to work; unbalanced planning and so on.

The fact that in Manhattan, the Americans had long ago built upwards, is well known to us, but regarded as something that couldn't happen here. Quite recently at the Lisbon Congress for Housing and Town Planning, Professor Brunner of Vienna denounced the idea of human bee-hives. But is London not already in fact a horizontal bee-hive? The real question is surely, can we re-orientate ourselves to live in high buildings as well as low ones?

The question will remain theoretical while few of us have any actual experience of life in a really high block. High Paddington puts forward a possible solution for one particular site. A solution which not only provides homes, but the recreational, working and social buildings of a community. It shows how to economize in land use, by using and re-using the same acreage several times over for different occupations. In our view this project should be scrutinized without prejudice on two counts. First: As a prototype or laboratory experiment which might well be carried out without delay and studied by those qualified to do so.

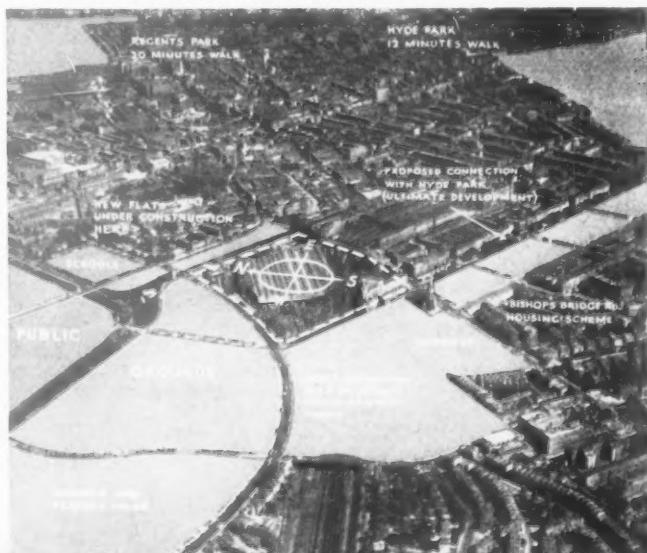
Second: Should it be found to provide a better way of life for 8,000 people, then the wider applications should be studied. These would include a plan for building up over other marshalling yards in other parts of London, which would ultimately relieve the pressure on the inter-spaces where at present the problem is to find alternative accommodation during the rebuilding period. High Paddington is the only scheme that has an answer to this problem of where to decently house during extensive replanning, a problem that is bound to act as a brake on the carrying out of the Plan for London. In this neighbourhood, no one would have to be turned out during building operations. But when the 8,000 were moved in, then the Local Authority could take over the surrounding area and plan it freely with far more open space than is at present visualized. There still remains the question



Concentration in building will allow ground to become available after the occupation of High Paddington in proportion to the recreational and other needs of the inhabitants.

The illustration on the right shows the possible disposition of the new Paddington Park containing schools, playing fields, etc. The Canal and existing trees already provide some of the essential elements of an urban park.

In the meantime, the proximity of Hyde Park and Regents Park should be remembered.



of appearance. Would a group of buildings 400 feet high such as High Paddington be intolerable in a city like London? † Or would it be to London what the Eiffel Tower is to Paris? In our opinion, it turns on the quality of the architecture. To economize on design would be disastrous. Vertical building, because it is inescapable, needs to be designed as well as possible throughout. Mr. Kadleigh has understood this clearly, his project, a highly individual design, is considered down to the last detail.

The project and principle of development is being submitted for serious consideration to several of the largest housing authorities in the country. A brief outline is given in this issue.

* The Bankside Power Station chimney tower is 300 feet high.



The cover of the book.

EVENTS AND COMMENTS

HIGH PADDINGTON OR BEHIVE YOURSELF

Conducted blindfold by deaf mutes and under a tremendous oath of secrecy from a plain van to an unnumbered locked room at the H.Q. of the *Architect & Building News* I was last week permitted to help lift the cover from the model of High Paddington which you will find illustrated in this issue. I hope you will buy and read the book about it. I have just received mine and have had time only to glance through it. My comments on the scheme must come later. Whether or not you are in favour of human beehives this scheme should capture your imagination. It took my breath away, that is after I had mastered the scale. Broadly speaking the site covers the whole of the Paddington parcel and goods depots and the railway entrances to the passenger station. Commercial buildings a hundred feet high serve as the podium of the residential units which are designed to house eight thousand people, complete with shops, schools, and a church at about four hundred feet from the ground. This is no mere artist's impression but a properly worked out scheme by Sergei Kadleigh whom many of us know and who had a brilliant career as a student at the A.A. where he won a number of prizes and scholarships. Kadleigh was assisted by Patrick Horsbrugh, whose brilliantly illustrated thesis on Italian Hill towns was, a year or so ago, the talk of all those who were lucky enough to see it. Horsbrugh must be the only post-war product of the A.A. school who habitually wears a bowler hat.

The model of High Paddington deserves special mention for it is most beautifully made using the technique which one associates with Haymarket ship models. The walls of the model, which are of some transparent plastic material, are shown in honeycomb pattern and where solid are coloured an orange red. I am prejudiced about this for it is not one of my favourite colours.

Most present-day architecture seems to me to lack real imagination and this is probably because it is so hemmed

in by restrictions of all kinds that the true flight of fancy rarely gets beyond the first free-hand sketch. Here, however, is something to make you catch your breath. I feel sure that storms will rage but at the same time I sincerely hope that those at the top will seriously consider the scheme and not treat the designers as impractical idealists which they certainly are not.

Le Corbusier, whose Unité d'Habitation was the other day opened by the French Minister of Reconstruction, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honour. His building is thus officially approved. I understand that in any case the court action pending against him for offending the *Société d'esthetique de France* is unlikely to lead to anything very serious.

THE GAS COUNCIL AND ARCHITECTURE

On another page you will find a reply from the secretary of the Gas Council to my remarks about gas architecture on this page on October 2.

I am very pleased to hear that the area Gas Boards consult the Royal Fine Art Commission before deciding on the design of a new gasworks or on a major alteration to an existing works. Since, however, this practice has been in force for only about two years it is unlikely that any of the buildings so treated have yet been completed and we may, therefore, expect to see a big improvement in the near future.

It seems to me to be a big mistake for the Gas Council to regard the Royal Fine Art Commission as a substitute for a design policy. The Commission is after all only a consultative body and does not exist to turn sows' ears into silk purses. And while I would not for a moment suggest that the Gas Boards would be so stupid as not to carry out the Commission's recommendations they are not bound to do so. Consultation with the Commission at all stages on large works is undoubtedly an excellent thing

but it is well nigh useless unless it is based on good design. The Gas Council says that it consults the Commission on all large schemes, what is the Council's policy on small ones?

A PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

Sir Gerald Barry, speaking in Glasgow for the C.o.I.D. recently, said that he would like to see a permanent exhibition of contemporary industrial design. I think we all would, but I see little chance of such a thing being possible. A Government department would seem to be the only organization in a position to run such a centre although a group of really enlightened manufacturers might consider it. I personally am sceptical about the possibility of converting adults in the mass to the appreciation of good design, and I believe that we should concentrate on the young. Our modern schools, well designed themselves and equipped with well designed furniture, should form the basis for the appreciation of good design in everyday things. I would like to see a section of the C.o.I.D. specially devoted to schools.

NORWEGIAN VISITOR

In England for a few months where he is temporarily on the staff of the R.C.A., architect Eivind Lündbo, of Bergen, finds this country wholly to his liking. I asked him to be more precise and he told me that we are so kind and polite. In an English queue you are always the only person, no one jostles you, he said. I asked him if he could explain why he thought the country was so welcoming, and he said shyly that after some thought he had come to the conclusion that it was the pink colour which we used and the tea. It had never occurred to me that there was overmuch pink in the general English scene, but the tea I can understand.

CERAMICS IN THE HOME

If Charing Cross Underground station lies on your route home, and even if it does not, may I suggest that you take a look at the *Observer* exhibition, "Ceramics in the Home"? You will, if you are like me, be surprised to find that we have in this country so many talented

potters. Particularly would I draw your attention to the work of William Newland, Nicholas Vergette and Norman Mommens. There are some delightful pieces, particularly among the slipware. The ceramics are excellently shown in a simple and most effective setting designed by Margaret Casson. Potters can be seen at work at 3.30 and 5.30. It is, perhaps, unkind to say that the thing which pleased me most was the lampshade by Primavera, as illustrated on page 425 last week but made of unpolished wood. I think that it is a pity that the catalogue gives no indication of the price of the exhibits. Pottery was shown from four schools—the R.C.A., the Camberwell School of Art, the Central School of Arts and Crafts, and the Woolwich School of Art. In this unofficial contest the R.C.A. came in, in my opinion, fourth.

ARSHITECS

"Arshitec," said the gardener, slightly the worse for drink, "I'll Arshitec 'im!" And that, dear reader, is how I feel sometimes. The world seems to be entirely peopled with arshitecs. They marry arshitecs and produce little arshitecs. They live in little arshitectural clots from Hampstead to Chelsea by way of Belsize Park, and those that do not work for Mr. Aslin or the L.C.C. have offices in Gower Street or Queen Anne's Gate. Are dustmen so gregarious or accountants, or plumbers or telescope makers? And do they, too, tear each other's work and reputations to shreds over their Nescafé, Quoffy or unrationed tea?

PRIVIES

Led on by correspondence I return to the charge. Roget gives w.c., water-, earth-closet, latrine, privy, jakes and John's. There are, of course, others, such as lou and johnny, which latter I take to be rhyming slang for round the corner, johnny horner. The chemists' "toilet requisites," though usually having no connection with privies, now has a variation referring to such things as the pan brush and pan chemical cleaners—"toiletries."

A B N E R

N E W S O F T H E W E E K

Ministry of Works Economy Memorandum for Bricks

No. 3 in the Ministry of Works new series of Economy Memoranda, published this week by H.M. Stationery Office (price 2d), deals with bricks, mainly for housing.

The title—"Using Bricks To Best Advantage"—indicates its purpose and scope. There is no intention of disturbing or displacing traditional markets for bricks; nor, as an introductory note to the Memorandum points out, of restricting the use of bricks in areas where the supply is plentiful. The recommendations made in the Memorandum are meant to apply more particularly to and be helpful in areas where brick deliveries are inadequate.

These recommendations are addressed primarily to housing authori-

ties. Thus it is suggested to Local Authorities that brick requirements for their housing schemes can best be met by preparing a forward programme of their needs and ascertaining to what extent these can be met. Flexibility should be allowed to contractors in order to avoid delays, such as have occurred in the past, caused by insistence on particular types of bricks.

For localities where brick supplies threaten to be inadequate alternatives are suggested. These include: Mass concrete instead of bricks to ground level; solid concrete blocks to party walls; solid or hollow blocks for ground and first-floor partitions.

It is estimated that these and other alternatives, none of which conflicts with byelaw recommendations, would save more than 6,500 bricks per semi-detached house of 900 sq ft, where ceiling height is 7 ft 6 in and 2½ in bricks are used.

The Memorandum does not apply to Scotland, for which a separate edition will be issued.

Requisitioned Houses

Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government, has called the attention of all local authorities in England and Wales to the report of the Working Party on Requisitioned Properties in Use for Housing, which was published on October 4. He has asked them in a circular to inform him by the end of this year what action they have taken, or are taking, to comply with the report's recommendations.

The report recommended that those local authorities which have one family or less per thousand of their population housed in requisitioned premises should release all such properties by December 10, 1953. For those authorities having between one and two families per thousand so housed, the

corresponding date should be December 10, 1954.

Mr. Macmillan states in his circular that he hopes authorities will take immediate steps to carry out the recommendations, emphasizing those which "include specific proposals designed to secure the speediest practicable release of requisitioned properties."

R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education

The R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships for 1952-53 have been awarded as follows:—Scholarships of £60 to Mr. N. R. Grimwade of the School of Architecture, Architectural Association; Mr. J. D. Robertson of the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art; Mr. K. G. A. Feakes of the Oxford School of Architecture.

Renewal of the Scholarships of £60 have been awarded for the session 1951-52 to Mr. B. G. Jones of the School of Art, Nottingham College of Arts & Crafts; Mr. I. R. Langlands of the Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic, London; Mr. H. B. P. Watson of the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College, Aberdeen.

The Ideal Home Exhibition of 1953 will be held at Olympia, London, from March 3 to March 28.

Recent Developments in the Use of Pre-cast Concrete

A Special Course of four weekly lectures commencing on Thursday, November 6, 1952, at 6.30 p.m., will be held at L.C.C. Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.

Nov. 6: Single Storey Frames, C. W. Glover, M.I.C.E., M.I.Struct.E.

Nov. 13: Multi-Storey Frames, J. A. Derrington, D.I.C., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. Nov. 20: Pre-cast Units for House Construction, E. W. H. Gifford, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Nov. 27: Pre-cast Units in Pre-stressed Concrete Construction, A. G. W. Martin.

Applications should be made by letter to the Secretary, giving name and address (block letters), address of firm by whom employed, position held and particulars of technical qualifications. Fee for the Course: £1.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on October 15 of Mr. William Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., senior partner in the firm of Williamson & Hubbard, of Kirkcaldy. From 1925 to 1931 he was Provost of the Burgh of Kinghorn, Fife, where he resided. Mr. Williamson was in his 82nd year.

The death has been announced of Mr. J. Stockdale Harrison, F.R.I.B.A., of Leicester, at the age of 78. Mr. Stockdale Harrison was architect for the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, and the De Montfort Hall, Leicester. He was for many years Hon. Surveyor to the Worshipful Company of Framework Knitters.

APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Jack Whittle, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., S.P.Dip., has been appointed Deputy Borough Architect and Planning Officer to the County Borough of West Ham, and takes up his appointment on November 1.

Cable & Wireless, Ltd., announce the appointment from October 1, of Mr. H. C. Upton, F.R.I.B.A., as the company's Chief Architect and Surveyor.

Mr. Upton began his career with John Denman & Son, F. & L.R.I.B.A., and later joined Darcy Braddell, F.R.I.B.A. In 1936 he joined the Colonial Service and was appointed State Architect, Johore. In 1947 he became Deputy Government Architect for the Federation of Malaya, and was Acting Government Architect from 1948 to 1949.

Mr. Upton joined Cable & Wireless, Ltd., in April, 1951. He will superintend all the company's future building works and the maintenance of the company's 200 cable and wireless stations overseas.

The Board of Trade announce that the President has appointed Mr. I. H. Stuart Black, Mr. W. G. N. Walker, and the Baron Marchand, to be members of the Scottish Committee of the Council of Industrial Design.

CHANGE OF TITLE AND ADDRESS

Messrs. Gollins, Melvin & Partners, of 21, Russell Square, announce that as from September 15 the title and address of the firm will be: Gollins, Melvin, Ward & Partners, 15, Manchester Square, London, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 9991.

Messrs. Harrison and Seel, chartered architects, announce that as from Wednesday, October 8, 1952, their address will be changed to 38, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.14. Tel. No. Bayswater 0163.

COMING EVENTS

The Ecclesiological Society.

October 27 at 7 p.m. Lecture on "The Cathedral and the Saint," by H. L. Mann, at Walcot House, 139, Kennington Road, S.E.11.

The Architectural Association.

October 29 at 8 p.m. Annual General Meeting, address by the President, Mr. A. R. F. Anderson, F.R.I.B.A., at 36, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

The Town and Country Planning Summer School for 1953 is to be held at Bristol University from September 6 to 12. If accommodation is available, the School are making arrangements for the 1954 School to be held at St. Andrews and the 1955 School in Cambridge.

CORRESPONDENCE

Reply to Abner

To the Editor of *A. & B.N.*

Sir,—In your issue of October 2 you ask: What is the Council's policy on its industrial architecture?

The answer can be given quite simply and shortly. The gas industry is anxious to get really good designs, and with this object in view the twelve Area Gas Boards, who are responsible for the buildings and plant required for the production and sale of gas, consult the Royal Fine Art Commission before deciding on the design of a new gasworks or on a major alteration to an existing works. This procedure, which was adopted by the Area Boards on the recommendation of the Gas Council, has been followed since the middle of 1950, when the Boards had been functioning for only a little more than a year.

I am, etc.,
F. G. BREWER,
Secretary,
The Gas Council.

Close Tendering

To the Editor of *A. & B.N.*

Sir,—Mr. Grenfell Baines touches one of the Architect's many headaches of to-day.

All one can do is to select and appoint contractors individually when the alternative is that they meet for a jolly lunch and swap jobs out to tender.

Personally, I am for abandoning the old tender system and saving everyone a good deal of time and money.

I am, etc.,
KENNETH G. MILLER.

Contemporary Designs

To the Editor of *A. & B.N.*

Sir,—I do so agree with Mr. Andrew Campbell's letter contrasting our English contemporary designs with most Continental contemporary work—we here in England do seem to have missed the boat" in comparison, I must agree, both as regards the design of our buildings and the lack of any co-ordinated building work. One is led to believe also by a large section of the press that work carried out on the Continent is all "modernistic contemporary" which is quite incorrect as far as I know—having seen places like Dinard, Saint-Malo and Le Touquet just recently. France has now pretty well made good the scars of World War II in only seven years at a terrific cost in money and effort it seems and against great odds and frustration at times. They have, however, achieved their aim and rebuilt nearly all the blitzed cities and towns like Rouen, Brest, Saint-Malo, etc., which are built in the best permanent local materials (not pre-fab stuff).

In England to-day, we have acres and acres of ruins where no real attempt has been made by any Government to get them rebuilt. We have difficulties

of finance we all know, and shortages of materials like steel yet we still insist on steel framing for external walls. This practice may be all very well in parts of New York, Chicago or in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but not in little old England—or what's left of it!

I am, etc.,

A. NEVILLE HOLT.

The Associateship R.I.B.A. and the Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience

The regulations for the examinations qualifying for the Associateship R.I.B.A. and for registration under the Architects (Registration) Acts 1931 and 1938 were amended in 1949 as a result of strong feeling, not only in the R.I.B.A. Council and on the Board of Architectural Education, but in the profession generally, that the qualifications of the young architect should be raised by requiring a period of practical experience before the granting of qualified status.

It was considered desirable that the new regulations should come into force as soon as possible, but in order to avoid inconvenience to those about to take the Final qualifying examination the date fixed for the purpose of Associateship R.I.B.A. was January 1, 1951. A complication was introduced by the delay necessary in obtaining legal sanction to bring the regulations into force for registration under the Architects (Registration) Acts, the date fixed for this purpose being September 18, 1951.

It was inevitable that the operation of the new regulations would reveal difficulties and anomalies. It was also perhaps inevitable that students who had hitherto anticipated the granting of qualified status immediately on passing the Final Examination would, in some cases, regard the delay due to the requirement of practical experience as a hardship or injustice, regardless of the prime intention of the new regulation, which was to raise the standard of qualification.

These difficulties have been dealt with as they arose, and their gravity assessed in relation to the intention of the new regulation. The whole position has been the subject of careful investigation, which has unavoidably taken considerable time.

As already announced, the Board decided in July, 1952, that candidates who had started their architectural training before November 1, 1949, should be allowed to take the Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience next following their passing the Final, Special Final or Final exempting examinations, provided that some evidence of practical experience could be shown. Students were then advised that while a minimum period of twelve months' post-graduate practical experience was normally essential, in these particular

cases a period of at least two months' post-graduate or, alternatively, four months' earlier experience was desirable.

In accordance with the decision of the Admission Committee of the A.R.C.U.K. candidates who passed the greater part of their Recognised School examinations before September 18, 1951, leaving not more than two subjects to be taken, were allowed to qualify for registration if they finally completed their examination, including the subject of Professional Practice, before July 31, 1952. In September, 1952, it was announced that such candidates would also be eligible to apply for election as Associates.

It has been decided that the following categories shall also be eligible to apply for election to the Associateship:

- (1) Any candidate who qualified by examination for registration before September 18, 1951, the date on which the Privy Council amended the A.R.C.U.K. Regulations.
- (2) Any registered architect who has passed or shall pass the Final or Special Final Examination. (Such candidate will not be required to take the section of the examination covering Professional Practice and Practical Experience.)

(3) Any candidate who passed in the subject of Professional Practice in the Final or Special Final Examination and has passed or subsequently passes the remaining subjects of the syllabus which was in force at the time when he first sat for such examination.

The Council have considered the question of ante-dating the membership of any candidates so elected and have decided that membership shall not be ante-dated.

R.I.B.A. Special Final Examination

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have decided that the minimum age limit for the Special Final Examination shall be raised from 30 to 35 with effect from January 1, 1958.

WALTER GROPIUS

THE resignation of Walter Gropius as head of the Department of Architecture at Harvard School of Design brings to a close an important period in the development of the School. That it will result in a change is true, but only in the sense that his successor will be free to develop the Department along whatever line he chooses. There is no reason to think that this might be retrogressive. The situation here at the moment is that Joseph Hudnut, who was to retire from his position as Dean of the Graduate School of Design in June, 1952, is continuing as Dean and Chairman of the Department of Architecture for the present.

As a temporary arrangement the course called Architecture 2 d, the

Master's Course, formerly directed by Mr. Gropius, is being managed by Hugh Stubbins, an associate professor in the Department of Architecture. Under his direction four visiting critics, well-known architects from Europe and America, will give four design problems during the year. The first critic is Ming Pei, from New York.

Thus, at almost the same time the two men who were responsible for redirecting the school and building up a reputation which has become world famous, will be leaving it. Mr. Gropius' resignation was unexpected and the last word on the subject is still his own statement, as follows:

"The large reduction in the staff and budget of the Department of Architecture calls for a drastic reorganization which I believe would be more effective if entrusted to my successor as head of the department." This, I think, calls for more explanation. Harvard is a private, not a State, university, and its wealth is largely dependent on private endowment. Due to the dollar inflation the Graduate School of Design endowment is now inadequate, and a campaign for money has been one of Gropius' continual worries. The Department of City and Regional Planning in particular has been in financial difficulty for some time. The idea of the essential unity of the three sections of the school with studios and libraries all under one roof has made it imperative to overcome the financial troubles, and it is understandable that the necessity for fresh action coming in his last year of office should have compelled Gropius to resign. Lack of financial support to enable him to carry out his ideas has been a worry since the foundation of the original Bauhaus in 1919 in Germany. It will be remembered that from 1922 many products of the Bauhaus were adopted as prototypes for mass-production by German manufacturers—textiles, pottery, pendant spherical lamp fittings, the first models of Marcel Breuer's tubular steel furniture—all these were put into production and constituted a definite financial backing from industry which has never been developed at Harvard.

However, pioneering work begun at Harvard has had an influence on a dozen design schools in America, particularly in the field of team work, where the solution of a problem is tackled by the three sections of the School of Design in active collaboration with other departments, such as Sociology, Public Administration, Psychology and Biology.

Gropius is now devoting his energies to the work of the Architects' Collaborative, which he founded in 1946 in Cambridge, with an office very close to Harvard Square, but at the moment continual visits to Paris in connection with the U.N.E.S.C.O. building keep him in Europe almost as much as in America. He is to give key lectures in New York and Boston this month, and to attend a conference in Mexico. A visit to Brazil is planned for next year.

U N E S C O
P A R I S

Preliminary Project

**ARCHITECTS : M. BREUER &
B. ZEHRFUSS.
ENGINEER : P. NERVI**

THE architects, in their report, say : The design should be guided by the following factors: A clearly defined form and appearance; Overall economy; provision for internal modifications; and that the building should be constructed in accordance with methods generally used in France.

The Unesco building should represent the trends of a living architecture and will receive its main character from the visual effect created by the verticality and horizontality of its two principal elements. The architects have tried to reinforce this effect by simplicity and by avoiding any form or expression which might quickly become out of date.

The different elements of the project are —

Northern Sector. The main entrance reached by crossing a large piazza. This piazza and the perispheric drives lead to a projecting main lobby, occupying the ground floor of the Office Building extending through glass walls into the Central Patio.

Central Building. This is accessible by a main circulation axis, through the Central Patio on the same level, and contains: the Library, the Bar, Restaurant and Cafeteria, all of which open onto the Central Patio and the Bois.

The Delegates' Lounge, Press Offices, Committee Rooms, Commission Rooms, Executive Board Rooms and Conference Secretariat.

Plenary Hall. This is accessible either directly through the Lounge by a broad stairway, or via the S. Entrance by car. The Hall would be surrounded by the N. Garden with open air Auditorium and Stage.

Circulation. Cars may enter at each end of the grounds. There is outdoor parking for 106 cars, and underground parking for 107 cars, accessible by two ramps.

Vertical circulation in the Office Building is by five lifts.

Structure. Reinforced concrete construction is to be used throughout. In order to keep the utmost openness of the ground floor, the Office Building is carried by eight V-shaped supports and the two solid enclosures of Staircases and Lifts. On the upper floors Columns are spaced at regular 20 feet intervals.

Floor construction of the Central Building designed for heavy loads



Discussing the project for Unesco H.Q. in Paris:—L—R standing: Ernesto Rogers, Bernard Zehrfuss, a Unesco official. L—R seated: Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier, Marcel Breuer, Sven Markelius.

is carried by large cross-beams at 24 feet intervals. The floor slabs are reinforced by an arrangement of "isostatic" beams on the Nervi-Bartoli-A. Arcangeli system.

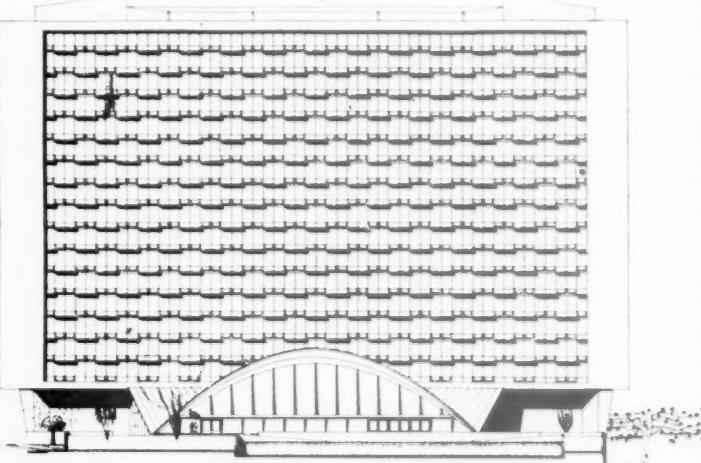
The main lobby is covered by a concrete shell reinforced with a system of beams visible from below.

This shell is supported on the North side by a parabolic arch, on the South side by the main slab of the floor above, without any inner columns. The roof of the Plenary Hall has a pattern of diagonal running girders, with a wall to wall unobstructed span.

Special attention has been given to the problem of flexible partitions and to the acoustical treatment of the different parts of the building. Wherever possible, natural ventilation and radiant floor heating are to be employed.

The areas without windows, such as the Commission and Committee Rooms, the Executive Board Rooms, studios for radio and television and the Plenary Hall, are to be air conditioned.

The estimated cost is 7,678,000 dollars, and construction is expected to take two years.



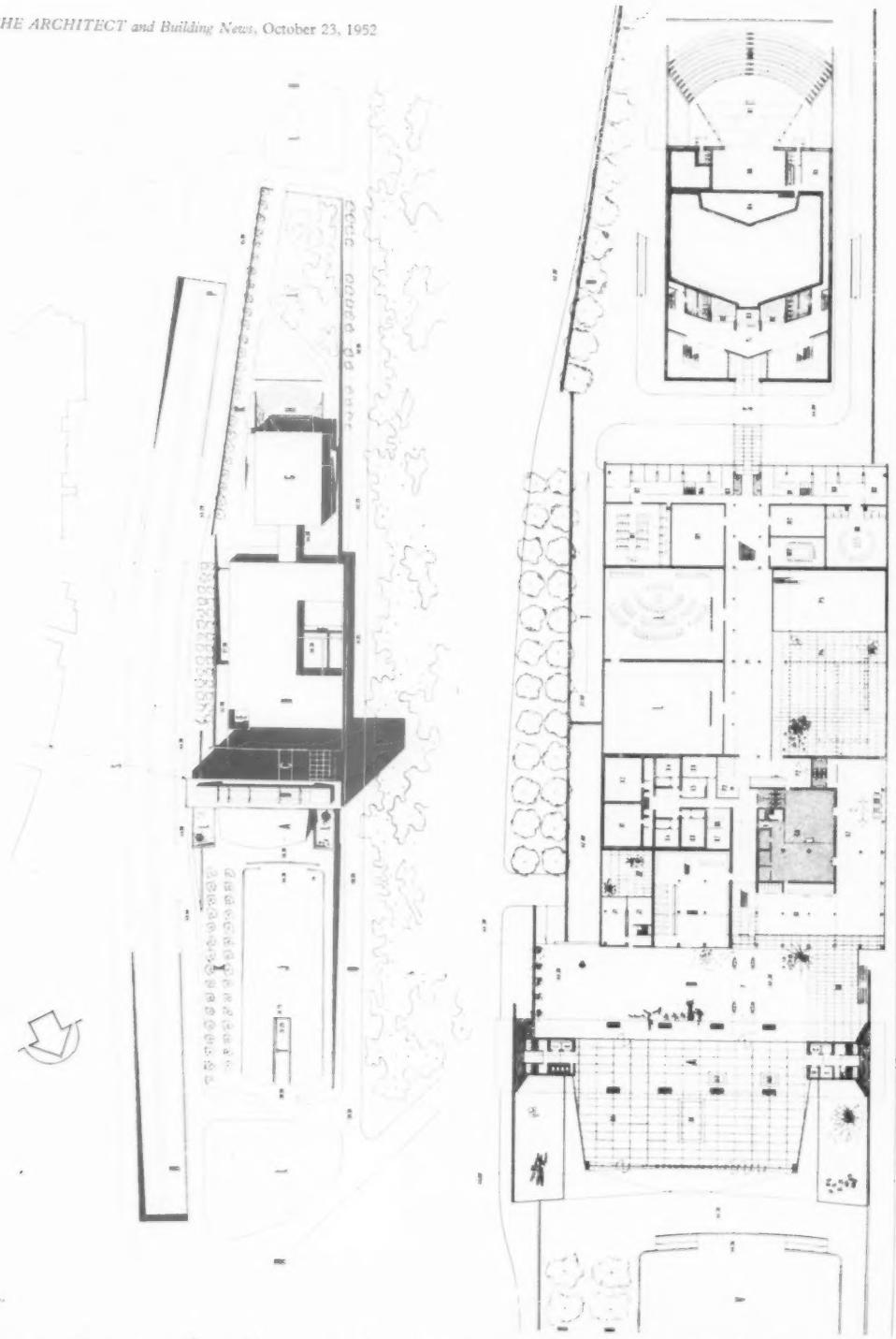
North Elevation

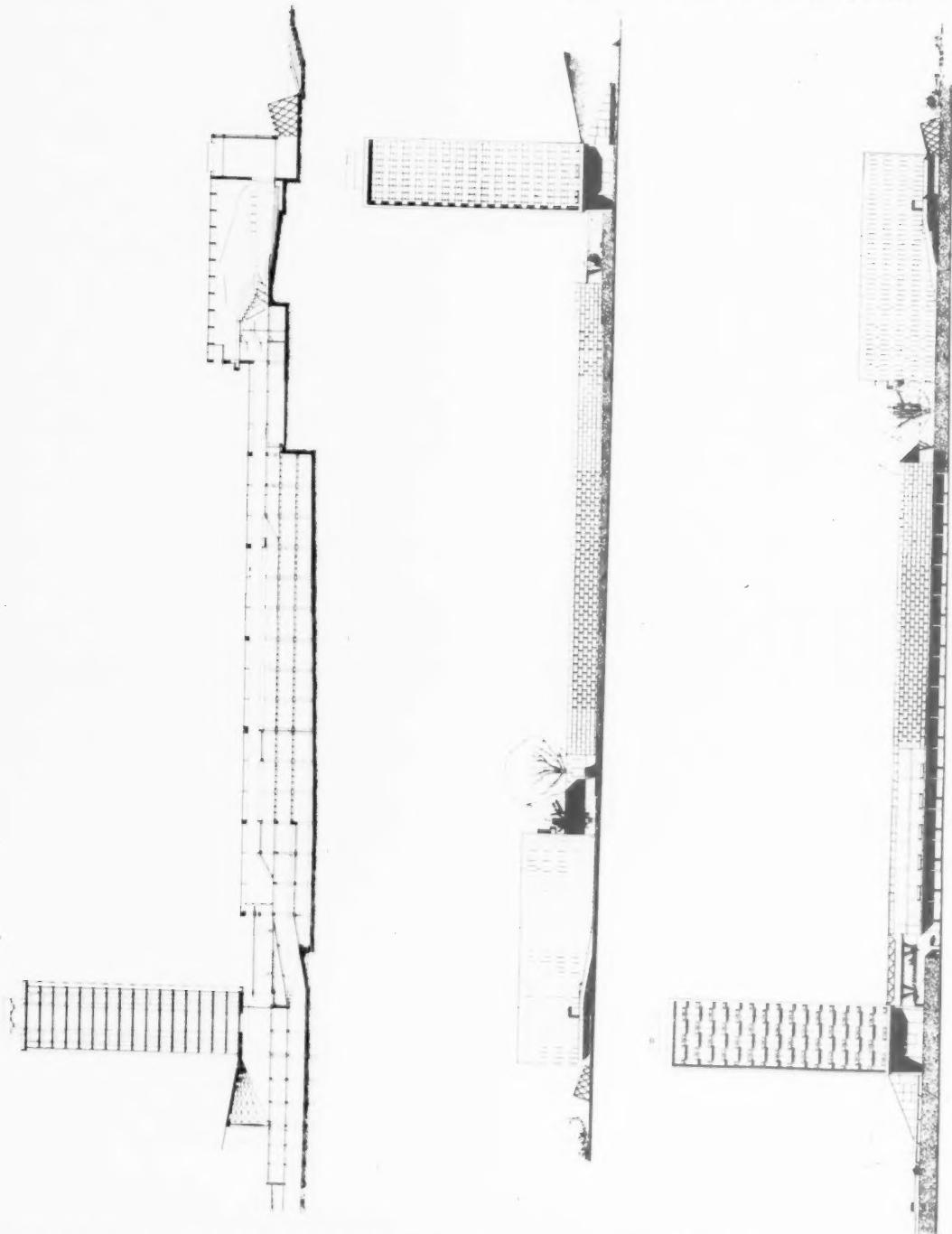
BLOCK PLAN

- A. Main Lobby
- B. Office Building
- C. Central Patio
- D. Central Building
- E. Small Patio
- F. Delegates' Patio
- G. Plenary Hall
- H. Open Air Theatre
- J. Piazza
- K. Parking, 106 cars
—outside only
- L. Gardens
- M. Porte Maillot
- O. Parvis Dauphine
- R. Bois de Boulogne

GROUND FLOOR

- A. Main Lobby
- B. Central Patio
- C. Elevators
- D. Freight Elevator
- E. Mechanical Sub-Station
- F. Covered Passage
- G. Restaurants
- H. Library
- J. Nursery School
- K. Department of
Press Communications
- L. Commission
Rooms
- M. Committee
Rooms
- N. Executive Board
Rooms
- P. Delegates' Lounge





UNESCO HEADQUARTERS BUILDING PROJECT, PARIS

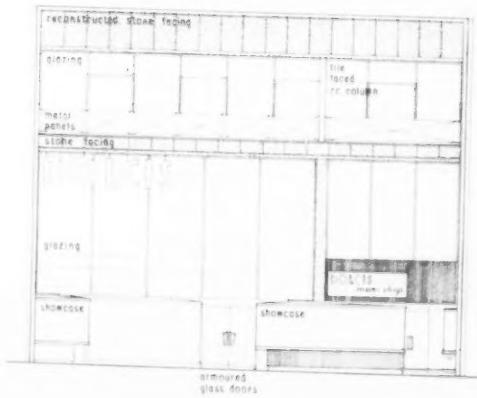


The shopfront at night

NEW SHOP AT BRISTOL

architect: ELLIS E. SOMAKE
F.R.I.B.A.

staff architect, Dolcis Shoe Co.





The main sales area and staircase, ground floor

In the course of one night's raid on the City of Bristol during the war the Dolcis Shoe Company lost three of their branches. Since that day they have been trading in temporary premises.

This new store replaces the largest of the three which originally stood in Wine Street, and under the new town planning of the City of Bristol a site was allocated to the Company in the new shopping centre developed at Broadmead where most of the best known multiples agreed to re-open their stores.

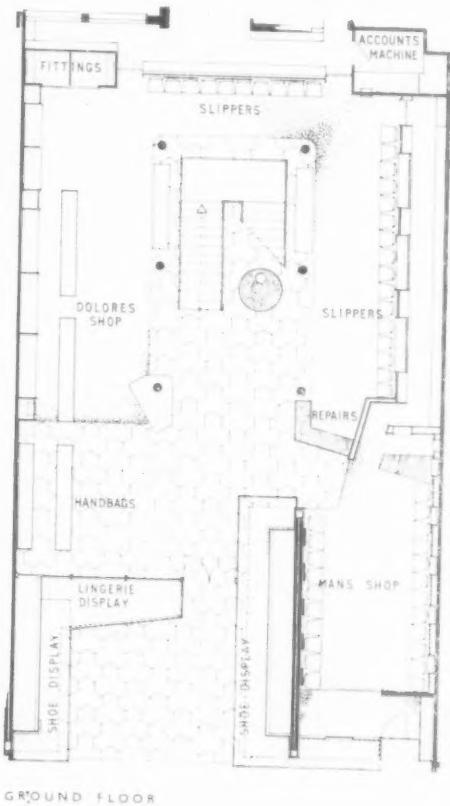
The building comprises ground and two floors over, the whole being devoted to sale and stock rooms. The structure is a reinforced concrete frame in conjunction with hollow tile floor slabs and wall panels of 11in cavity brickwork externally, with 9in and 4½in internal partitions. Facings used on the front elevation are reconstructed Clipsham stone and polished Portland stone panels.

Approximately two-thirds of the frontage to Broadmead on the ground and first floors forms a spacious entry lobby flanked on either side by display windows. The rear of this lobby is fully glazed through two floors, to form a transparent wall giving views of both floors from the pavement. The remaining one-third of the

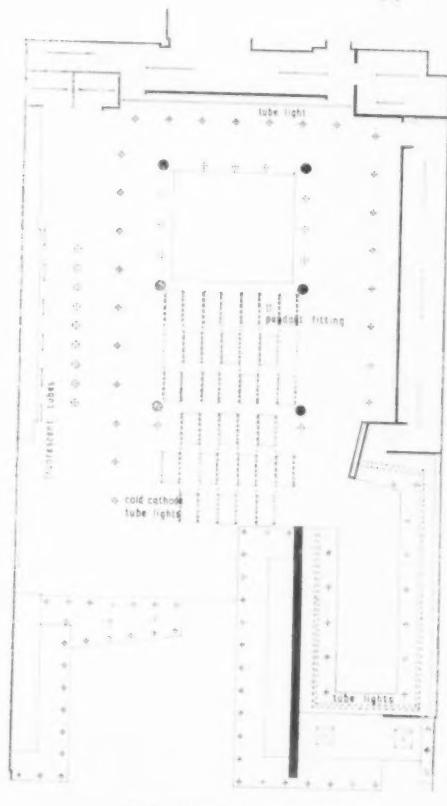
frontage is used for the display of Men's shoes and a separate entrance from the pavement directly into the Man's Shop which is linked internally with the main body of the store. The deep red ceiling above the lobby continues beyond the glass to form the first-floor ceiling and the same colour is continued on the rear walls of both first and ground floors to form a link between them. The Italian Blue ceiling of the ground floor is broken from the entrance to the staircase by a pattern of pale lemon and white illuminated coffers, giving a visual lead-in for women customers to their department.

The staircase rising to first floor has been designed to form a sculptural centrepiece in the centre of the sales area. It has an open structure and is carried on two reinforced concrete strings cantilevered from the first floor and ground floor slabs. On these are placed solid Mahogany treads with inset carpet panels while the balustrade is of armoured plate glass with a polished Mahogany handrail. Over the staircase the coffered pattern is reintroduced in the first floor ceiling and a Mobile designed by Lynn Chadwick hangs from the centre of the well.

The space around the staircase on the ground floor is



GROUND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR LIGHTING

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ in = 1 ft

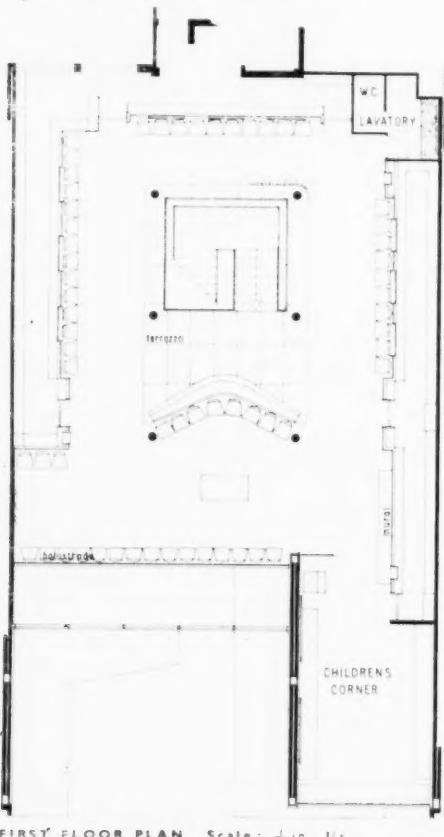
NEW SHOP, BRISTOL



Dolcis section, the Dolcis shop,
ground floor



The Man's Shop, ground floor



General Contractors.—William Cowlin & Son, Ltd.

Artificial Stone.—T. W. Hopton & Sons, Ltd.
Asphalte Roofing.—Raposa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.

Birds.—Adam, Ltd.

Carpets.—P. E. Game (late Trapnell & Game, Ltd.)

Chairs and Footstools.—Geo. Hammer & Co., Ltd.

Drapes and Fabrics.—David Whitehead, Ltd.

Electrical Contractors.—Courtney Pipe (Electrical), Ltd.

Fabric Panels and Display Felts.—F. G. Minter, Ltd.

Faux Ceilings.—Tomei & Sons, Ltd.

Heating and Ventilation.—Rosser & Russell, Ltd.

Ironmongery.—Comyn Ching & Co. (London), Ltd.

Lift.—Keighley Lifts, Ltd.

Marble.—J. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd.

Panels.—Thos. Parson & Sons, Ltd.

Printed Lettering.—The Lettering Centre

Plumbers.—Arthur Sculli, Ltd.

Pneumatic Cash Tubes.—Lamson Engineering Co., Ltd.

Quartzite.—John Stubbs, Ltd.

Sanitary Fittings.—W. N. Froy & Sons, Ltd.

Shipplating Contractors.—Courtney Pipe, Ltd.

Terrazzo Pavings.—Marriott & Price, Ltd.

Wallpapers.—Primavera

Windows.—Metal.—Williams & Williams, Ltd.

NEW SHOP, BRISTOL

occupied by the Lingerie, Handbag and Slipper Departments and other impulse sales counters.

The first floor is planned as a spacious area for the sale of Ladies and Children's shoes. To the left of the stair head is a separate department for children above the Man's Shop. The decorative theme in this shop is set by a large mural designed by Richard Lambert, depicting scenes from the circus. This theme is carried into the Department where wall surfaces are decorated with gay circus motifs in fabric panels.

Floor finishes throughout the sales areas are black or travertine terrazzo with brass dividing strips, fitted carpet, and random quartzite in the Man's Shop entrance lobby. The floors of all hidden stock areas are covered with linoleum tiles.

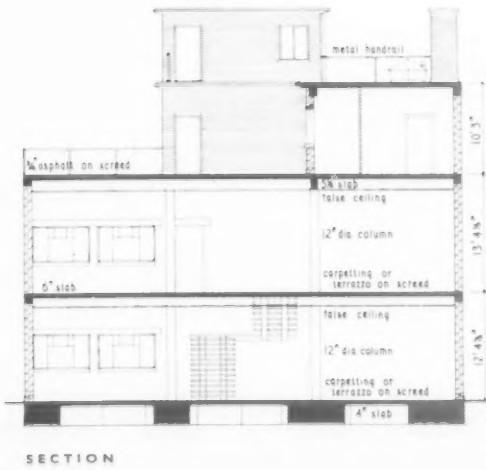
The second floor is occupied by stock, staff and office accommodation.

The metalwork of the shop front is polished bronze and the stall risers and frieze to the Man's Shop are in cellulosed aluminium. The illuminated Man's Shop fascia sign is mounted on a polished marble slab fixed free standing from the fascia itself and covering the outlet from the extract fan drawing air from the ground and first floor sales areas. Fresh air is drawn in from the rear of the shop, filtered, warmed and distributed through grilles in ceiling coves. Additional heating is provided by baseboard heaters at skirting level.

The Architect's Assistant concerned with this building was Geoffrey Uffindell, A.R.I.B.A., Consulting Engineers were Malcolm Glover and Partners. Gardiner & Theobald were the Quantity Surveyors.



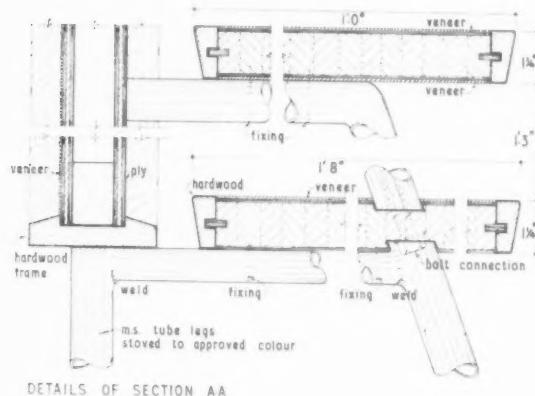
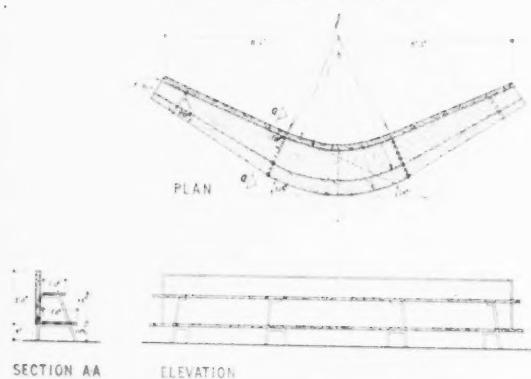
The first floor, looking towards the children's corner. The mobile over the stair well is by Lynn Chadwick, the mural in the children's corner by Richard Lambert.



The underside of the cantilevered stair strings



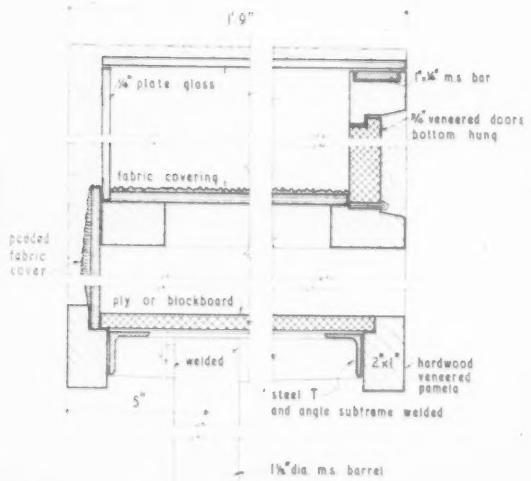
NEW SHOP, BRISTOL



details of display unit illustrated below



Dolores shop display case



Office Experience

an exchange of shots

between

AN EX-STUDENT

AND A PRINCIPAL

in the interests of the profession

THE STUDENT'S POINT OF VIEW

IT has been suggested that to start work in an office is for most students to start their architectural education anew. Little is known of the type of work or drawing required—little is known of the bridge the student has to cross to reach the office, a bridge all too often beginning with delicate space frame structures and ending with the unfamiliar simplicity dictated by present conditions.

In fairness, little more could be taught than is now, as no two offices adopt the same methods. Need, however, the student's ignorance of office working be so abysmal? Many members of the teaching staff of the schools claim to be practising architects, a point echoed from article to article written at the present time on the whys and ways of architectural education. What is seldom mentioned is the fact that some of these same gentlemen put one foot daily in the schools, not in answer to the call of education, but to balance the other left sinking in a floundering practice. Obviously, it is unjust to think of every member of the teaching staff in this manner, but the fact remains that the guilty few, by failing to divulge the working methods of the practising architect, create a vacuum which surrounds the student's education—a vacuum from which the burst to reality can be alarming, not only to the student, but to the employer who takes him on.

Much, of course, depends on the student. The wary will attempt to adjust the balance by developing an interest parallel to that set by the school curriculum; by penetrating the mist of the surrounding vacuum; by working in an office during the holidays, and, foremost, by accepting the presence and fact of the vacuum. The wise will realize that to complete the training at a school makes but a good student—not an accomplished architect, nor an architectural missionary capable of converting the practising heathen.

The disturbing fact, even to the wary and wise, however, is that the heathens do exist. The heathens, safely ploughing along in the well-formed furrow of tradition, possess the preconceived idea, often and loudly voiced, that the student straight from school will be useless—just another long-haired boy to whom a brick will mean fourpennyworth of strawberry or vanilla!

And furthermore, the new regulations requiring twelve months' office experience before taking the Professional Practice examination, give these employers further opportunity to cry loud this argument, and to believe that the newcomer will know even less than his forerunner who took the Professional Practice examination when at school.

It also creates the problem of acceptance of the newcomer; as an architect knowing little, or as a knowledgeable apprentice but with still more to learn. Obviously all sane thinking students realize that there is more to learn, and at heart willingly consider themselves rather as the apprentice. Is the practising architect willing to accept this and the fact that he can do much to complete that education? How much better this acceptance rather than the eagerness to gloat over some detail still unknown by the student after five years' training.

If the practising architect and employer would accept the fact that the schools cannot give a complete and detailed education with the restricted curriculum, much greater responsibility could be given the student at an earlier stage. Many students complain of the little expected of them in their early office days—no one is willing to co-operate or assist—merely being left in a void to seek our information and answer for themselves.

Another facet to consider is the type of work most prevalent in the office to-day. As the majority of work is probably constituted by small contracts, it is unlikely that many students will have the opportunity to follow one scheme from beginning to end. All too frequently such experience, even when possible, is denied the student, who must be content with the odd letter to the dry-rot expert, or a telephone call to the man who delivers the office materials.

Some students may obtain work in larger offices, which admittedly often give the opportunity for seeing the working of large contracts. Often, by group working properly organized, the student can, by sharing the responsibility of a team, learn more, and serve more, than in a smaller office. However, let us not forget the situation quite common to the student working under the departmental head—a situation very similar to that party game where a message is whispered from ear to ear around a circle until it again reaches the source—to be completely distorted and little resembling the original. The amusement being gained from the degree of inaccuracy and distortion from the first whispered message. If the message is a question or request regarding some detail unfamiliar to the student, such solitary working can be far from amusing and of little benefit to student or employer.

A fortunate few may find work in offices of architects who have had teaching experience and who are in a much better position to understand the megalomaniac workings of the student's mind. Such relative bliss can be but for the few. Present conditions compel the majority of students to work in offices, not of their choice, but where the work produced is completely antipathetic to the contemporary teachings of the schools.

It is a recognized fact that students get hot around the check-striped collar more quickly about contemporary design than anything else. After five years of preaching the gospel of the contemporary idiom it is most difficult to effect the sudden reconciliation with the outlook compelled by some offices. At this stage the hotter gospellers may commence their campaign, but the serious problem to the wise student is to produce quickly work not only competently designed and detailed, but in a manner characteristic of the accepted standards of the office. Again, much depends on how far the student has penetrated the mist of the vacuum surrounding him whilst at school.

It is all very difficult for the schools to forewarn and prepare the student for the necessary change in outlook. In this case, more depends on the employer, who, by occasional visits to the schools, could find out much of the ways of teaching, and outlook, of students as well as the type of designs being produced, at which so many employers

attempt to appear surprised and mildly shocked; and also in their practice to avoid. Could it be that some still retain a certain resentment for the school-trained architect—a mourning for the old days of articled pupils qualifying and receiving a pension in the same week.

Another problem to the student from school is the need to produce work accurately and efficiently in far less time than allowed at school. Gone are the days when three weeks were spent dotting the concrete on one sheet of drawing. Perhaps the unnecessary amount of time spent in presenting schemes is not a fault of all schools. Some schools do claim to produce working details known as office drawings, these in actual fact seem to bear little resemblance to those produced in any office.

Obviously, the working drawings produced at school must be concerned basically with the technicalities of building construction, and therefore resemble largely the pages from many a textbook. What would help the student is a greater knowledge of site conditions and the need for a set of drawings inter-related and interdependent to produce a coherently buttoned-up building. Obviously, to produce such drawings for a large project when at school would take too much time from other subjects, but surely with a detailed set programme, more co-ordinated drawings could be produced, bearing in mind site conditions and sequences, and less time would be wasted on the well-known habit of one sheet of eighth, one of half-inch, one roof plan showing a rainwater-pipe, and if there is time, a detailed engraving through a kitchen sink.

Need also so much time be spent producing these drawings in forms of such laborious presentations? Maybe there are some schools which insist on students' working details being presented in pencil, in times similar to those expected in an office. However, the fault of many is the allowing of leisurely draughting techniques to be developed and perfected by students which the economics of any office would never allow.

Is there, then, any solution to bridge the gap between the school and office? Can more be done than the correspondence columns of the architectural magazines indicate? It would seem from these that the office is obviously the least suitable place for some students, and the school the most suitable for some employers. In actual fact, does any student imagine the office exists solely for his employment? And does any employer really remain as blissfully unaware of the student as these columns suggest?

First and foremost, could not more meetings be arranged between the practising architect and the student at school to allow both parties to see what is happening on the other side of the fence? Such meetings would benefit not only the student and employer, but those members of the teaching staff who do not or cannot practise.

And if the architect is ashamed for his face to be seen in the schools, why not send a set of drawings of some current building along to be exhibited at the school? Nothing could help the student more than to be able to inspect closely such drawings and to be given explanations, if not by the practising architect, by his assistant. Indeed, the student who has spent a year or eighteen months in an office and who can still remember his school days could provide the greatest link possible between the school and office. How many would be willing to give an hour explaining the workings of an office and admitting his own personal problems experienced since leaving school to those about to do so?

Furthermore, is the successful practising architect really too busy to be able to give an occasional talk to the student? This idea is quite common both in Continental and American schools but, unfortunately, is little heard of in this country. Rather than possess opinionated beliefs of the uselessness of all newcomers to the office, could not the practising architect help to soften the change which admittedly comes as a shock to many.

However, it is plain that the ways to effect a happier reconciliation are many, and obviously many students become acclimatized with little difficulty. There cannot be an optimum solution—the opposing factors are too many and varied; but above all, it would help many a student, perhaps all, if practising architects would look into the schools more often.

The student is willing to learn about the office—many give up their holidays to do so. One school did arrange for students to be billeted out to various offices for one afternoon a week. So short a visit, however, only produced a group of efficient and experienced tea-makers!

But in all seriousness, if the student is willing to learn of the office, in all fairness let the employer do his share of the educating. It is most disturbing to the student at school that the practising architect is such a lone visitor, and such a rare bird to capture. Why is he so rarely seen? It has been suggested that perhaps the main reason is a certain inferiority complex on his part—a certain fear that perhaps the whys and workings of his own particular office are not up to recognized standards. And that, perhaps, he could still learn something from the student. Could this be the answer?

THE EMPLOYER'S POINT OF VIEW

WHEN man ceases to learn he ceases to live." If somebody has not already made this statement it is time that it should be made, at least in relation to architects. With the impact of science on the architects' world, every day brings fresh problems to be solved and new possibilities of architectural expression beyond the imagination of our professional forefathers. In the present world of changing needs and developing ideas it sometimes comes as a surprise to a hard-pressed practising architect—harassed by unappreciative clients, badgered by unimaginative authorities and nearly strangled by red tape—to meet on a drawing board in his own office a student fresh from school—the ink still wet on his Dip. Arch. Diploma—who knows all the answers and is convinced that his days of learning ceased when he left the school studio for the last time.

Too many students enter the admittedly hard world of everyday practice with this outlook. They do really feel they know it all, and that anyone who has been away from the school studio for more than a year must be tainted by the evil world of which they have, however unwillingly, become a part. For many students, clients are still those delightful people who always acquire sites sloping gently to the south surrounded by mature trees, as envisaged by the school design programme. These nebulous clients always have unlimited financial resources, a keen interest in contemporary design and have discovered means by which their buildings can be automatically exempted from all known building regulations. Unfortunately in real life clients today have strictly limited means, seldom appreciate the niceties of contemporary architectural thought, and together with their architects are surrounded by regulations and hampered by shortages of labour and material.

In the world of general practice the architect has not only to design the building, with many problems to solve apart from the purely planning problems of a particular project, but at the same time his administrative ability must enable him to organize a building contract with all its complexities, deal with unsympathetic District Surveyors and other authorities and ultimately produce a final account which does not show a vast excess of expenditure over the original estimate.

It is obvious that this world of architectural practice, a peculiar mixture of professional and commercial activity, is a strange world for a student who has spent five or more years in a school studio, often completely cut off from practical activity apart from an occasional conducted tour around a building in course of erection, or the news printed in the architectural magazines. A student seeking employment in these admittedly hard days, is usually faced with the unpleasant fact that the sort of architecture he has learned to admire at school and wishes to practise himself, is not in fact the sort of architecture being erected by the majority of practising architects, and that although architectural

magazines generally publish the best contemporary work, the bulk of building being carried out to-day is never seen in the pages of the *A. & B.N.* or any other magazine. The unfortunate fact is, that contemporary architecture has still a long way to go before it is the generally accepted standard of architectural design in this country, in spite of outstanding examples like the South Bank Exhibition, the work of the London County Council and the Hertfordshire Council. Every practising contemporary architect receives a vast number of applications for jobs from recently qualified students, and if he desires to increase his staff, he could fill any position a dozen times over without any difficulty. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that many students must face the prospect of working in offices producing the sort of architecture which they cannot honestly approve; many accept this situation and allow it to affect their outlook and finally become despondent about the whole business of architectural practice. Others find an outlet for their talents in the more temporary field of exhibition and display work which can seldom produce any lasting satisfaction, because of its temporary nature, and the fact that a design however great its merits is only realized in a form which has a short life. An architect's training must be based on the assumption that he will be concerned with buildings which will become permanent features in the landscape and indeed in some cases buildings which will be expected to have a life far greater than their designer.

The way of resolving these problems is one which must receive the careful study of the profession as a whole and the professional institutions and schools of architecture in particular, for it is certain that many students leaving the schools at the present time find it extremely difficult to fit in with the practical world of the architectural office. This is due partly to the type of training they have received, and partly to the attitude of certain employers who tend to assume that the average architectural student can contribute little to the office in which he is employed. The types of architectural office vary to such an extent that it is difficult to generalize. At one extreme is the large commercial type of office with anything up to 100 staff, or the public office with an equally large organization, and on the other hand there is the small private office with only two or three assistants. The problem with the larger office is the impersonal nature of the organization, where a newcomer may spend several months at work without any contact with his principal. In many offices of this sort, however, one or another of the group systems is employed so that a team of assistants are responsible for a particular scheme. In the smaller office there is or should be constant contact between the principal and his staff and although assistants do not work with the same concentration on a particular scheme, a more general field is covered and an assistant may work on several jobs in a very short time and have considerable contact with the actual execution of the work; although it is unlikely that he will have the opportunity of running the project from beginning to end.

Students who find themselves in offices producing the sort of work they consider to be completely out of touch with present-day needs have a serious problem to face and the solution would appear to lie in the direction of greatest efficiency in the job they are doing; with an endeavour to introduce as far as their position will allow the best of contemporary detail so that they can have some slight influence on the design of the building. Such an influence will, of course, only be accepted if they can prove that their proposed way of doing a particular job is at least as efficient as the traditional way and if possible a more satisfactory solution to the problem.

A great many difficulties relating to students in offices can be solved by a change of outlook on the part of the student. He must realize that the work of any architect in private practice or municipal employment is now so involved and so surrounded by non-architectural complications that the school design, even if his employer shares his outlook, may not be a practical proposition. Shortages of materials and need to economize in steel and timber, the regulations concerning all types of buildings and the requirements of building bylaws and District Surveyors, quite apart from the specific requirements of the client, have a far greater influ-

ence on the final appearance of the building than the bright ideas produced at sketch design stage. These difficulties have to be taken into account in designing a building, and through them the building becomes architecture. The ideal site without complications with the ideal client and no restrictions of any sort, coupled with unlimited financial resources, seldom produces good architecture, for it is in spite of problems and difficulties that a really capable architect produces his best work, and not when he is faced with a project which has no problems.

School-trained students are not always welcomed in busy private offices for several reasons; they often tend to regard the office as merely an extension of the school studio and often fail to take life seriously. They do not seem to realize that the average architect is faced with increasing overhead costs, with jobs which now take years to mature as the result of licensing and other restrictions, against the few months of pre-war days. They often have far too leisurely a view of their job, usually as a result of years of school life where long periods are given for the completion of a design programme or a set of working drawings, which in an office for economic reasons must be completed in a matter of a few weeks. There appears to be a very strong case for introducing into most schools of architecture some practical training in speedy draughtsmanship; the quick provision of a solution to a problem and the preparation of simpler and less complicated drawings. Most working drawings produced as part of the school programme are far too confused, containing too much information, and would lead to misunderstanding on the job, because the essentials of the building are completely hidden on the drawing under a vast amount of superfluous material; often included only for the pictorial effect to be gained. For example, it is seldom necessary to draw in great detail on a set of one-eighth scale plans, every single lavatory basin complete with its waste and taps, or as can be seen on some students' drawings, every door in plan with its door furniture shown. It is more important that dimensions should add up correctly and that the foreman can set the brickwork out from the one-eighth scale drawings. It would no doubt help students considerably if schools would organize regular exhibitions of good office working drawings, with an opportunity for the architect to explain the scheme and its problems, including the time factor involved, to the students while they are still at school.

The student entering an office for the first time often has far too high an opinion of his own abilities, and when given a relatively simple job of detailing some part of a building spends more time in attempting to redesign the entire building—which is a matter beyond his particular responsibilities—rather than making the best possible job of the task he has been set. Occasions also arise when such newcomers have to make contact with the man on the job, the foreman or the specialist sub-contractor. On such occasions a great deal of tact should be exercised by the student, for these people with very many years of practical experience have an unhappy knack of spotting the weakness in any proposition, and when the proposal cannot be backed up by practical detail the student who is acting as the architect's representative loses the confidence of the person he is dealing with; this tends to discredit the architect and his staff. Some new recruits counteract this by a high-handed attitude which causes friction, and sometimes creates an unpleasant situation which the employer has to smooth out. This happens not only with people on the job, but with clients and people in authority who know their own powers, have a practical knowledge extending over many years, and often look upon students as little better than schoolboys. While this attitude is not to be encouraged, there is no doubt that the manner adopted by some newly qualified architectural students has often been the cause of such difficulties. The answer to this problem is possibly for students while at school to have greater opportunities of meeting the man who does the job on the site, the District Surveyor who is concerned with the building regulations, and even the client who, after all, is paying for the job and wants the sort of building that he considers suits his particular purpose best.

So far it has seemed that much of the blame for the lack of enthusiasm for school-trained students in many offices is

the fault of the student. This is not entirely true for many architects start off with a prejudice against school-trained people, and prefer the student who has spent some years in an office and is obtaining his training by means of evening school classes. The practising architect can do a great deal to bridge the gulf which undoubtedly separates many students from their future employers, and one of the obvious ways of doing this is by arranging for greater contact between the practising architect and the student, while he is still completing his school training. The unfortunate fact is that the sort of architect who could provide this service to architectural schools, is already deeply involved in many activities apart from his practice, and these together with the complications of practice to-day limits the time he could spend on school visits. If a rota of experienced practising architects could be created who would visit schools for as little as one or two hours a month, to be as frank and critical as possible about the school work and at the same time keep the student informed on the current problems and difficulties of present-day practice, this would be of considerable value to both student and architect.

Although many schools organize visits to jobs, these are generally far too highly organized and become a brief trip around the site, usually missing the parts where the ground is a bit muddy, ending up by a brief chat in the Clerk of Works Office and usually resulting in a group of students who have had a pleasant day out, but have learnt very little. Student visits to jobs should be in the form of small groups who spend perhaps a whole day on a reasonable sized building, preferably at regular intervals on the same building with freedom to wander about the job unhampered, subject to the general safety of the student and without getting in the way. By this means they can discover exactly how concrete gets into the shuttering, how the bricklayer cuts his bricks to suit the window openings, or why the plumber works in the way he does. As a parallel to this, students should also be encouraged to visit offices and see the work going on. The only difficulty with this particular suggestion is that where this has been arranged there is a tendency for the visiting student to completely disorganize the office routine, so that his visit becomes a sort of social hour for the office staff, entertaining the visitor who talks about everything except the work in hand and ultimately becomes a nuisance. Students who visit architects' offices for the purpose of gaining knowledge must realize that if two or three assistants spend an hour each with the visitor this in fact means several working hours wasted, hours which have to be paid for, but which produce no return to meet the ever-increasing salary bill. Students who therefore seek to extend their knowledge in this way should be extremely cautious and make sure that they are welcomed as genuine enquirers after knowledge, and not merely time wasters.

The final point which must concern all students and all architects is the matter of ever-increasing costs of salaries and overheads, which are unsatisfactorily balanced against work which requires greater skill, more attention and more detailed design because of the problems peculiar to the post-war world. Students leaving school with little or no practical experience but with an architectural diploma or Associateship of the R.I.B.A. tend to approach prospective employers and demand the maximum salary at the beginning of their professional career. They are often surprised that this demand is not met, but fail to realize that in spite of their academic background and their theoretical training, their lack of practical knowledge means that for the first six months at any rate they are likely to be a liability in an office rather than an asset and that in some cases even if they are employed it will be some time before they can really earn their salary. Students seeking employment without practical training or experience must modify their immediate salary demands and be prepared to consider the first 6-12 months of their life in an architectural office as a continuation of their school training. This probationary period will give them an opportunity of proving to their employer their value and their ability, and economic considerations permitting the employer will undoubtedly wish to recognize the student as an asset in an appropriate manner when the probationary period has been successfully completed.

This article is hardly the place to expand on the economic

difficulties of private practice at the present moment, but it is a matter which the student must bear in mind, for one day he may be in the same position and will then realize that the life of a practising architect, although one giving great satisfaction, does not necessarily produce great material rewards.

The relationship between student and practising architect must be improved for the general benefit of the profession as a whole, and the obvious means of doing so is by greater contact between the two and fuller exchange of views; any step in this direction made either by individual architects or more particularly by architectural schools, will undoubtedly be of tremendous benefit to the future of the profession.

IN PARLIAMENT

More for Improvement

These are the dog days of the session. M.P.s, back at Westminster after the summer recess, have more interest in the major controversies of next session than the remnants of tidying up that remain of this. It is accordingly not too surprising that an announcement of some interest about the permitted expenditure on improvement work to houses should fall almost casually from the Government during the committee debates on a Scottish Housing Bill. It is perhaps not even too inappropriate that its application in English practice should be made almost as a postscript to the Scottish decision.

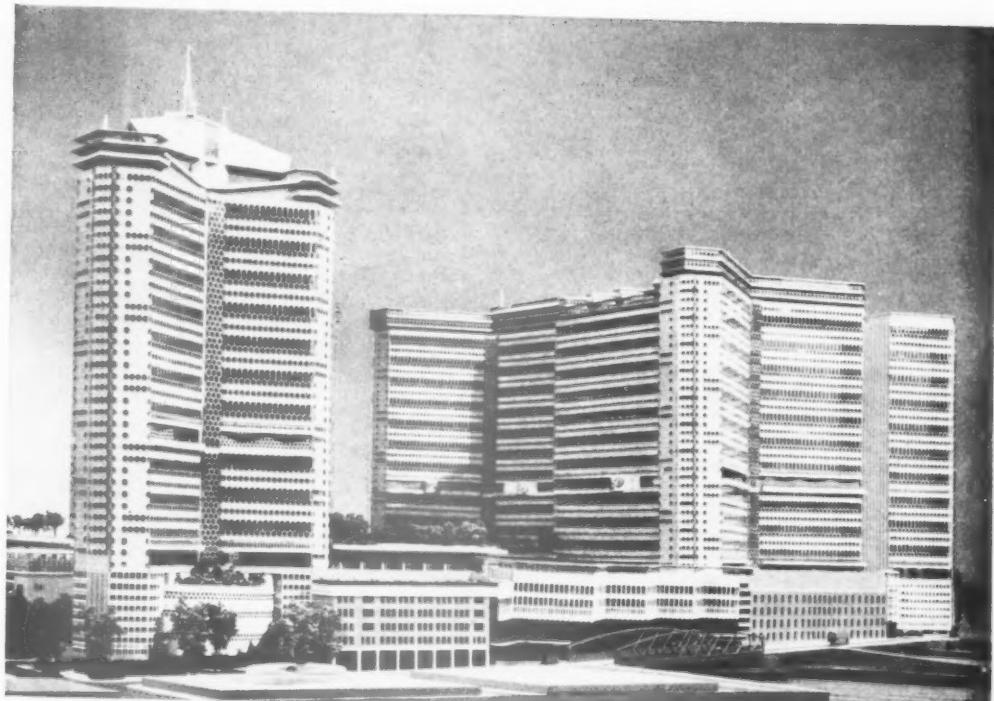
However that may be, the news will be welcomed that the limit on improvement grants is being raised from £600 to £800. Since 1949 the cost of work which might be approved by local authorities without the express consent of the Minister has been fixed at a maximum of £600. There have been many representations that increases in building costs since 1949 have made that figure inappropriate. The Government have accepted the view that an increase is justified, and regulations are to be laid raising the limit to £800. Applications relating to improvements costing more than that may still be submitted by local authorities for Ministerial approval—and the Secretary of State for Scotland said on October 16, in announcing these changes, that he would continue to look sympathetically at any cases where there were special circumstances to justify a higher cost. The new regulations will also raise from £100 to £150 the lower limit designed to discourage trivial applications. The fact that these changes are to apply to England and Wales was conveyed in the single sentence, "I am authorized by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to say that he proposes to make regulations to secure a similar increase."

Gatwick Extension

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation rejected on October 15 a request for a public enquiry into the proposed development of Gatwick airport. Sir Gordon Touche, the Dorking M.P., asked for an enquiry because of the many objections that had been raised on national and local grounds to the extension. Mr. Mandling answered that the Government's proposals had been explained to representatives of the planning and other authorities concerned, including the Crawley Development Corporation, on October 6. These authorities were now considering the proposals, and had agreed to let the department have their views by December 20. In other replies Mr. Mandling stated that the cost of the first stage of development was estimated to be £6 millions, spread over the next seven years. The total cost of the second stage could not yet be forecast; it would only be started if traffic justified it, and certainly not before 1958.

Blitzed Cities

The Minister of Housing and Local Government, answering questions about the issue of licences for reconstruction work in the bombed cities, said on October 14 that the work carried out in the year 1951 was £3½ millions. The work estimated to be carried out in 1952 amounted to about £4½ millions. In the year 1953 there was likely to be about £2 millions worth of work carried forward to be completed. He was not yet able to say what additional work would be authorized, or at the moment to authorize any new works, whether or not they required steel. Steel would continue to be a limiting factor so long as it was subject to allocation, but progress was being made in various forms of steel saving construction.



C64

Architect: Seán Keeling L.Q., A.A. (Hon.) Dip., AR.I.B.A.

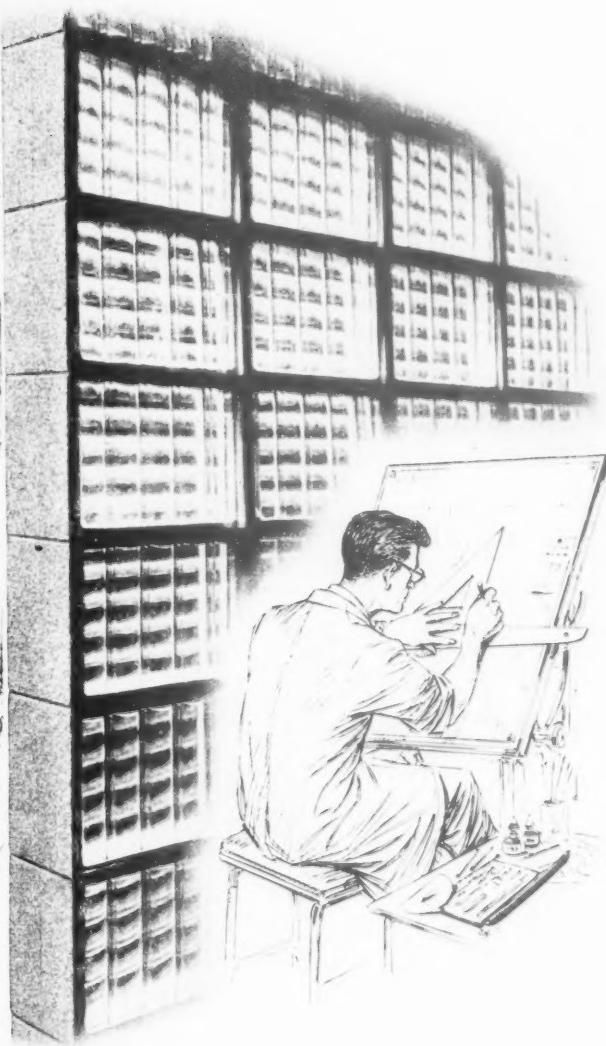
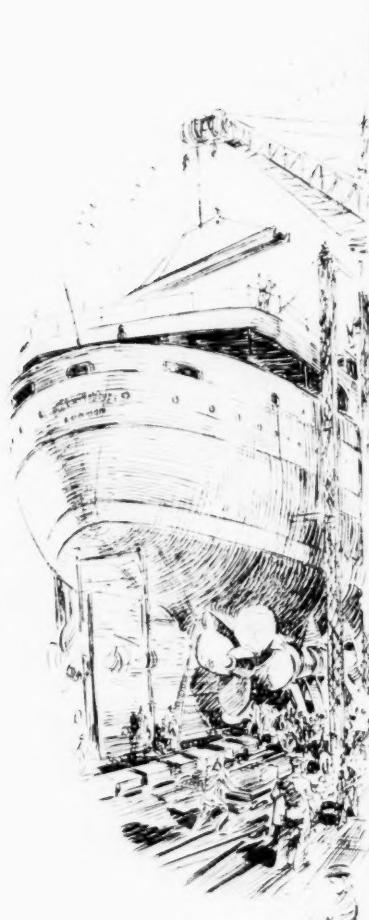
'High Paddington'

See pages 479 to 481 of this issue

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Timber Review

WITH the announcement that the first instalment of private softwood imports for 1953 would be limited to 500,000 standards, the importers have been busy arranging contracts at once with the Swedes and Finns, as well as some business in Canada, for delivery next year. There was a scramble at first to do trade, and the inevitable result was increased prices, so that the rate now being paid for softwood delivery next year, in spite of the strong bargaining position of this country, is at least £6 a standard higher than the price in August and early September. Quite a good proportion of the initial portion of the global limit has already been bought, though the Board of Trade stopped some speculative work by insisting that firm business had to be in contract before import licences would be granted.

Licences have already been issued to many firms, but deliveries and payment cannot be made until next January at the earliest. The effect on softwood for the building trade will be slightly higher prices. Perhaps a consolation will be that prices are unlikely to rise further this side of next spring, for much of the business closed is for delivery after the ports in the Baltic have been freed of ice next year. However, the increases which have been seen have been due entirely to panic buying, though the timber importers blame the Government for fixing such a low global import limit.

Prices now being paid are on a basis of £70 and over a standard for 7in redwood f.o.b., and freight rates are already stronger. Fifth quality shows a reduction of £8 a standard generally, compared with a difference of £10 a standard in the summer when the price of 7in was much lower in unsorted. Stocks of softwood are excellent, and will remain good for many months at the present rate of consumption, which is below 90,000 standards a month on average. However, good joinery redwood is reported to be slightly difficult in some areas. Incoming stocks of this wood can be described as fair from the Russian, Swedish and Finnish arrivals, but it is doubtful whether the total quantity will be sufficient to meet all demands up to about next March or April, when the new buying for 1953 will start reaching this country.

Joinery manufacturers will be helped by the new timber bank system of the Ministry of Works, which will allow them to anticipate consumption licences and take supplies of softwood to meet their requirements for up to six months ahead. By this means they will be able to have more economic runs for joinery, so reducing costs. This should assist the building trade considerably.

The Timber Controller has forecast that next year the importers will revert

to the practice of buying planed all-round stock in scant sizes from British Columbia to save costs on freight.

In hardwoods, the stocks are good and the prices for mahogany, wawa, sapeli and iroko are low, mahogany being cheap at the moment, though a surge in demand from other countries is likely to send up its value shortly. Obechi and abura prices are a little higher because of strong demand in the country. In November it is expected there will be more hardwood importing freedom from the scheduled territories.

Plywood stocks are good and discounts often obtainable, especially on C category plywoods. Mainly Finnish birch is on offer.

Arrangements have been made with the wallboard producers in Sweden, Finland and Norway to give support for a propaganda campaign in Britain to encourage the use of more wallboards by the building industry.

Building Education Conference

The third of the L.M.B.A.'s Conferences with Principals and Heads of Building Departments of Colleges and Schools in the London Region on Building Education was held last week at the L.M.B.A. headquarters in Bedford Square. The President, Mr. D. E. Woodbine Parish presided, and the Conference was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Regional Advisory Council, the National Federation and members of the L.M.B.A. Administrative Committee.

Discussion on subjects suggested by those attending the Conference, was centred on three main subjects—Craft Training, Advanced Training and Post-advanced Training.

Under Craft Training questions relating to practical problems were discussed. Is the training given to apprentices in Schools of Building too academic? Are apprentices, particularly in painting, taught techniques which they will never use on the job? Do employers take sufficient interest in apprentices attending evening classes? Could School Reports be standardized?

Under Advanced Training the position of the office staff came in for criticism. Was it given the same importance as training of the apprentice? Did employers give day release for administrative pupils as readily as for apprentices?

Post-advanced Training led to discussion of the training of Foremen, "sandwich" courses and degrees in building.

All points raised in the questions are to be considered in detail by the Liaison Committee which now exists between the L.M.B.A. and the Schools of Building in London. A full report of the Conference will be published in the course of the month.

Building Exhibition at Wolverhampton

A "Careers in Building" Exhibition, showing what the Building Industry has to offer to young men of school-leaving age, will be held at the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Technical College, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton, November 3-8 inclusive.

The Exhibition, organized by the Governors of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Technical College in association with the Ministry of Works, will be officially opened on Monday, November 3, at 2.30 p.m., by Sir Percy Mills, K.B.E., Housing Adviser to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Exhibition will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Training in Foremanship

Candidates are wanted by the London Schools of Building for the courses in Foremanship which they have agreed to set up following representations from the L.M.B.A.

It will be remembered that the London Master Builders' Association, acting on behalf of the Regional Advisory Council for Higher Technological Education, set up a committee to consider from year to year the demand by students for foremanship courses in the London region. The committee, which is known as the London Regional Foremanship Training Liaison Committee, consists of representatives of the L.M.B.A., the Regional Advisory Council, the Association of Principals of Technical Institutes and the three London Foremen's organizations.

Subject to satisfactory enrolment, three types of course will be available:

1. A course for Building General Foremen in accordance with the recommendations of the National Federation Standing Committee on the Training of Foremen.

2. A course introductory to No. 1.

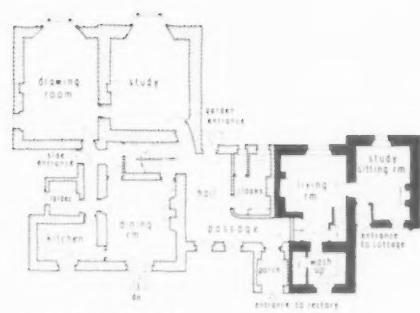
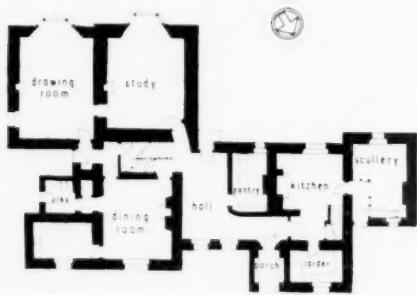
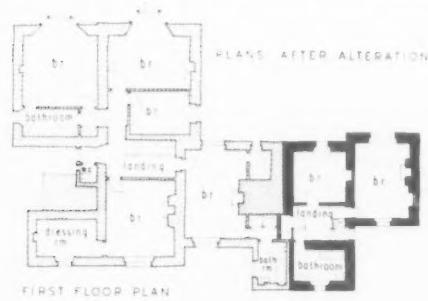
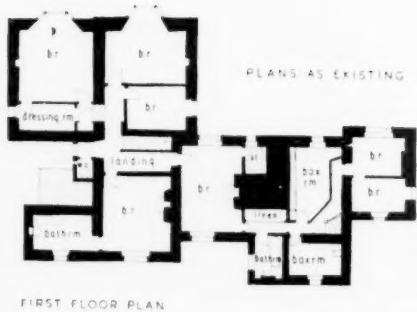
3. A course for Supervisors engaged mainly on relatively small undertakings and maintenance work.

Cement : Need for Economy

The output of the Building Industry steadily expands. But, says the Ministry of Works, success brings its problems.

Although deliveries of cement to the home market are running at 20,000 tons a week above last year, the Cement Industry is under great pressure to meet all demands. October and early November is normally the time when the consumption is highest.

The Ministry, therefore, appeals to all users to exercise the utmost economy so that the available supplies of cement can be spread over as many building projects as possible, and the rise maintained in the productivity of the Building Industry.



ST. MARTIN'S RECTORY WINDERMERE

The alterations to this building, which is one of considerable character, have given it a fresh lease of useful life. How many other buildings are there that could be similarly treated?

The architects were MESSRS. MARTINDALE AND JACKSON, FARJABA-

photos N.B.R.

MONOCHROME



**...the NEW
Accotile* pattern**

Accotile, the thermoplastic tile-flooring made by Armstrong Cork Company Limited, is now available in a new pattern—MONOCHROME—and the six British Colour Council shades, shown here: CORAL, BERGE (A), HARVEST GOLD (B), GEORGIAN GREEN (C), CARNELIAN RED (D), FRENCH TURQUOISE (E) and SAGE GREY (F).

Differing in colour and pattern from both plain and marbled Accotile, each Monochrome tile is a blend of various shades of a given colour. With this addition to the Accotile range an almost countless variety of attractive floor designs is possible for buildings of every description. MONOCHROME tiles can be combined with the standard range.

Like all Accotile, the new MONOCHROME pattern tiles are easily cleaned by washing with water and can be polished if required. The new tiles are available in the standard sizes 12" x 12" and 9" x 9" and in two thicknesses $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ ". Write for Publication 300A, which gives further information on MONOCHROME.

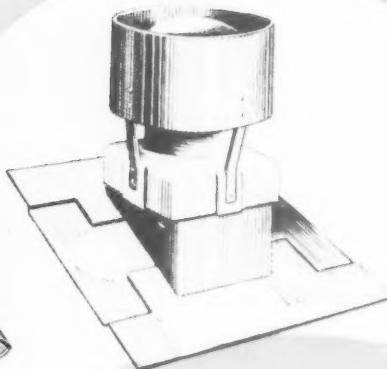
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Manchester: Royal Exchange Building, Market Street. Tel: Deansgate 73112.
Birmingham: Westminster Chambers, 93a Corporation Street. Tel: Central 1271.

Glasgow: 5 O'walt Street, G.I. Tel: Central 5703.

Dublin: 51 Middle Abbey Street. Tel: 5901.

* British Standard Trade Mark owned by Armstrong Cork Company Ltd., Lancaster, U.S.A.



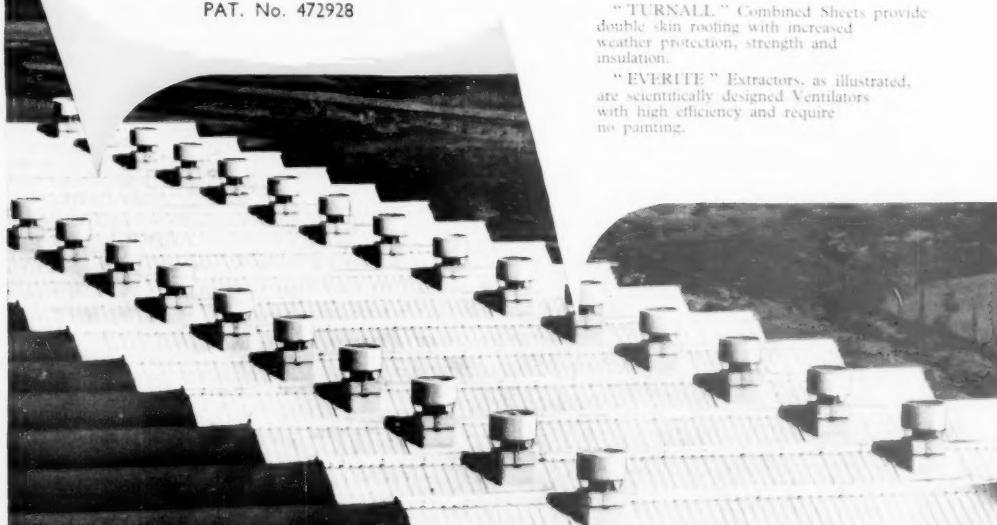
"TURNALL"
REGD. TRADE MARK
COMBINED SHEETS
(Asbestos — cement)

PAT. No. 416840 PAT. No. 472926
PAT. No. 472928

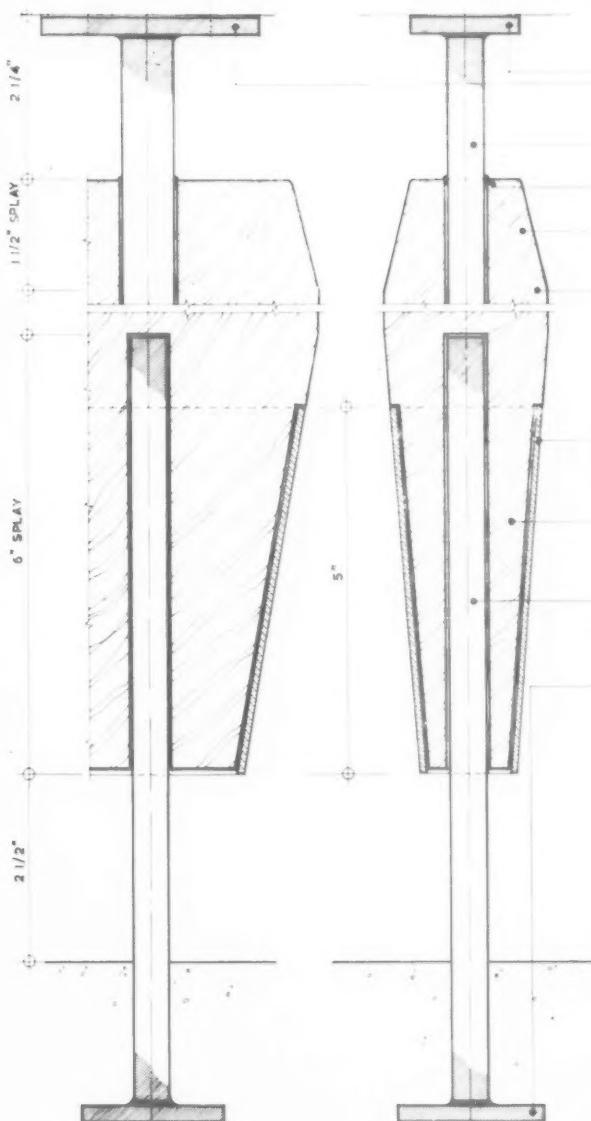
The photograph below shows part of the new Textile Extension of the British Rayon producing plant and forms a good example of the use of these two products.

"TURNALL" Combined Sheets provide double skin roofing with increased weather protection, strength and insulation.

"EVERITE" Extractors, as illustrated, are scientifically designed Ventilators with high efficiency and require no painting.



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3" x 1 1/2" x 1/4" FLANGE PLATES FIXED TO CONCRETE SOFFIT

3/4" x 3/8" x 4" STEEL BARS

RED LEAD CAULKING

FIVE UPRIGHTS AT EQUAL CENTRES

POLISHED HARDWOOD (IROKO)

10 GAUGE POLISHED ALUMINIUM CONE FLUSH WITH TIMBER, FORMING CONTINUOUS BINDING TO BASE OF UPRIGHT

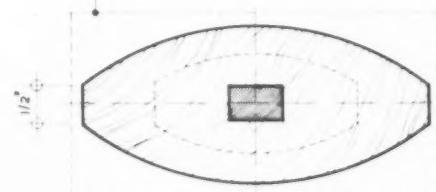
LOWER 3" OF UPRIGHT IMPREGNATED WITH INSECTICIDE

1/2" Ø STEEL DOWELS TAKEN BETWEEN JOINTS & BEDDED IN CEMENT

2" x 2" x 1/4" STEEL PLATES WELDED TO DOWEL

EX 5" x 2 1/2"

ELEVATION AT 'A'



SECTIONAL PLAN OF UPRIGHT MEMBER

CROSS - SECTION THROUGH AXES' OF UPRIGHT MEMBER

SCALE 1/2 FULL SIZE

PAVED TERRACE

R.C. COLUMN

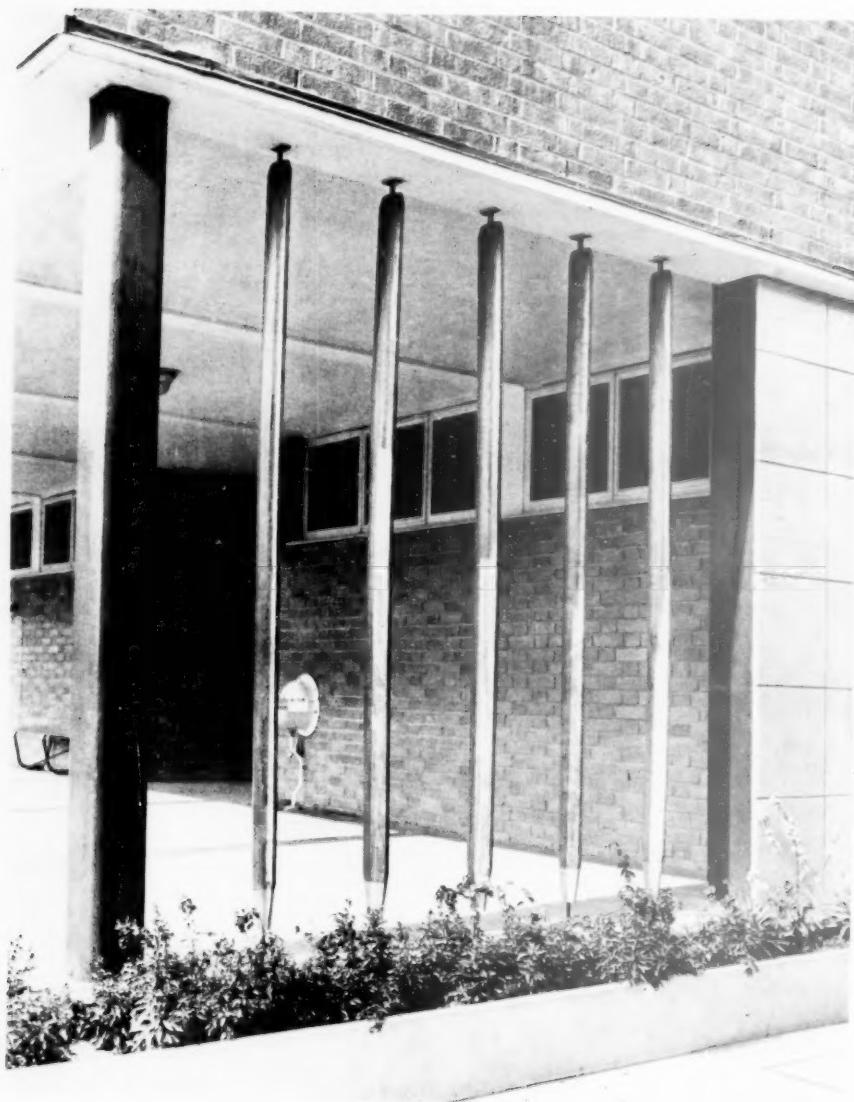


PLAN OF SCREEN - SCALE 1" = 4' 0"

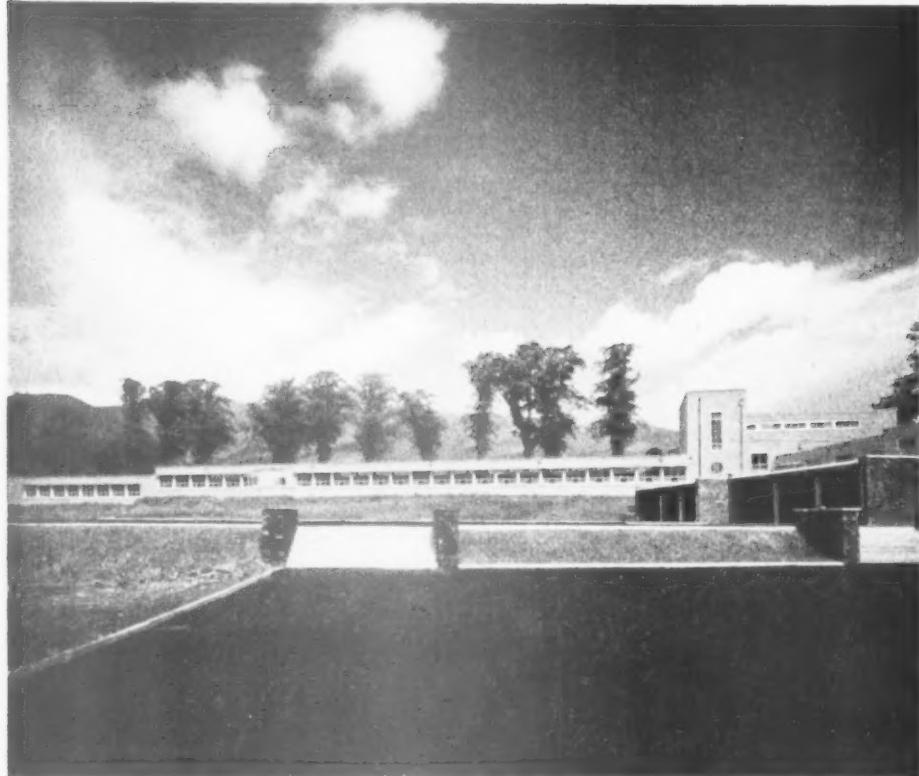
SCREEN TO COVERED PLAY SPACE, OLD PALACE PRIMARY SCHOOL, POPLAR

C.C. HANDISYDE,
HAMMETT & NORTON

Supplement to THE ARCHITECT and Building News, October 23, 1952



SCREEN TO COVERED PLAY SPACE, OLD PALACE PRIMARY SCHOOL, POPLAR
ARCHITECTS: C. C. HANDISYDE AND HAMMETT & NORTON



CLASSROOM BLOCK, LAIRTHWAITE SCHOOL, KESWICK
John H. Haughan, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Cumberland County Council

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OLYMPIA

NOV. 3rd-8th 1952



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The Council Chamber of the National Health Offices at Ewell Road, Surbiton, of which a full description was given in the October 2nd issue of "The Architect".

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Overflows

THE following remark in a recently published book on Water Byelaws and Fittings by D. G. Davies caught my eye—"Modern baths are provided unnecessarily with overflows, principally on traditional grounds, for the risks of flooding from such vessels are negligible. Users get chills on their tummies and the extra cost is as much as 20s, a considerable amount when the production is 500,000 per annum."

This remark supports a view I have long held that overflows on a number of sanitary fittings are an unnecessary expense as they are seldom needed and, above all, are unhygienic since they are seldom adequately cleaned, even if cleaning is at all possible. I feel that it is true that overflows are provided largely for reasons of tradition as the chance of their operating efficiently is very small if a tap is opened to its fullest extent owing to the differences in the pressure of water between the supply and the overflow. It may be that the possible exception is the domestic lavatory basin where occasionally the overflow may come into useful operation as the capacity of a basin is relatively small and they are often proportionately more fully filled than are sinks and baths.

What is involved by the omission of the overflow on certain fittings, using B.S. fittings as the basis of review? First, let us examine the bath to B.S. 1189 from which it will be found that the "Magna" type bath is 13½in deep from the waste fitting to the centre of the overflow and above this is a further height of 4in to the rim. I believe it is seldom that baths are filled to a greater depth than 9in of water, which means, incidentally, that about 26 gallons of hot water are used, and it is probable that depths of 6in or 7in at the most are much more usual since only a few of the associated heating systems will take care of two 26-gallon baths being taken consecutively at about a 30-minute interval; in addition, many users are now extremely conscious of the cost of three or four extra inches of water in their baths. If, therefore, baths are normally being used with only 6in or 7in depth of water the protective margin above this level is so great that the risk of flooding through a dripping tap is very improbable. If no overflow was provided I believe it is possible that less water would be used as the overflow tends to operate as a visual high-water mark. In fact, without an overflow it might even be possible to reduce the overall height of the bath itself, although such a change would be a very major operation since mechanized production is used for a large proportion of the common types of domestic bath. Such a reduction in height, if it were possible from a production angle, would save a small amount of metal and

vitreous enamel but, in addition, it would make the fittings easier to handle and their reduced weight and size should assist packing and transport costs, a factor which is quite considerable.

The elimination of the overflow on present patterns of baths would save the bother of casting the necessary hole for the bath to receive the overflow fitting, the cost of the overflow fitting itself and the associated pipe to the trap or to the external air, together with the fitting or installation costs, which can be quite a heavy item if walls have to be cut and made good for taking pipes through to the external air. Thus I feel that provision of types of baths without overflows would be worth while making in the existing B.S.1189 and could be made without any serious change to the production of baths.

Secondly, in regard to sinks; the increased cleanliness which would arise from the elimination of overflows on both fireclay and metal sinks would more than offset the risk of damage which might arise from the non-provision of the overflows. Where water reaches the floor from sinks it is almost always the result of splashing or similar actions which are not eliminated by the existence of the overflow.

In fact, many sinks are already installed without overflows and, as far as I can ascertain, little trouble has been experienced when fittings of this type have been used. I feel, therefore, that at least B.S.1206 for fireclay sinks and B.S.1244 for metal sinks might make provision for alternative types with and without overflows and then possibly, as a later development, if the types without overflows become popular, the complete elimination of overflows from these British Standards might be agreed.

The elimination of the overflow would simplify considerably the manufacture of sinks in all materials and thus reduce the cost. In addition to the saving on the sink itself there should be a cheapening of the trap as this could be shorter, which would save metal and be simpler because no overflow slot would be needed.

Thirdly, in regard to basins; as I said earlier, I am not sure of the desirability of omitting the overflow. As a means of aiding hygiene, I am quite sure it is a desirable omission as no slot type overflow is easy to clean and consequently is seldom, if ever, cleaned, while the weir types are a nuisance as things drop into them if they are not covered, and when they are covered efficiently they are nearly as difficult to clean as slot types. However, the omission of an overflow would simplify the manufacture of the fittings and would also simplify the trap.

Thinking of this question of over-

flows has raised one or two other thoughts concerning sanitary fittings in my mind. I notice that there are still quite a lot of short, 6in long, baths used in housing, but the British Standards for baths makes no provision for these smaller sizes. I think it is probable that the British Standard is right in excluding these smaller sizes if they are to be adequate for convenience, but, on the other hand, in these days when we are being pressed to economize in the sizes of our houses, it may be that it is almost essential on occasions to use baths of the smaller size. From a number of enquiries I have made it seems that the 6in rectangular bath already represents a very large part of the production of the less costly baths and that, in fact, the production of the 6in baths is relatively small. The space gained between the use of these two sizes is probably offset by the disadvantage of the smaller size of bath. There are some types of 6in long baths which are really inadequate as they have tapered sides and a relatively narrow width, but the more recent designs for baths of this length are better as they are certainly wider and have parallel sides in spite of the fact that they use more water than the earlier types, although it is less than the 6in type. Incidentally, some of the types of short bath make no provision for the taps to be fixed on the rim, which tends to a plumbing installation which is unsightly and, in addition, the taps are generally less securely fixed when attached to walls. It has to be borne in mind also that bath taps frequently serve as handgrips by many users when getting out of baths.

DUTCH UNCLE

M.O.W. LECTURES OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

LEICESTER. October 29, at 7.45 p.m.
PRESTRESSED CONCRETE. Speaker: F. Waller, Civil Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the College of Arts and Technology, The Newarke, Leicester.

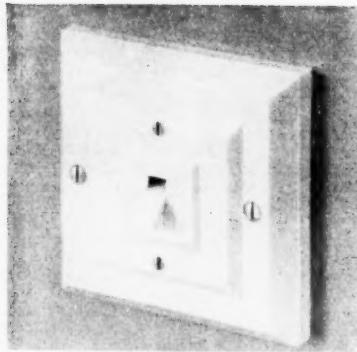
FALKIRK. October 30, at 7.15 p.m.
DRY ROT. Speaker: W. P. K. Findlay, Forest Products Research Laboratory, at the Temperance Cafe, Linlithgow, Falkirk.

CAXTON HALL. October 30, at 7 p.m.
GOOD PRACTICE IN PLUMBING—
Speaker: G. Lloyd Ackers, Chief Sanitary Engineer, Ministry of Works, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.

The programme of Ministry of Works discussion lectures for November is as follows—
ISLE OF WIGHT. Monday, November 3, at 7.15 p.m.

SEASONING AND PRESERVATION OF TIMBER. Speaker: H. A. Cox, at the Isle of Wight Technical College, Building Department, Hunnyhill, Newport, Isle of Wight.

CHELTENHAM. Tuesday, November 4, at 7.30 p.m.
PAINTING TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS.
Speaker: T. A. Baker, Building Research Station, at the Gas Offices, North Street, Cheltenham.



**SERVICES
ELECTRICAL
ACCESSORIES
B 56**

As its name—"Surflush"—implies this switch has been designed to give the effect and appearance of a flush switch without involving the added cost of a sunk installation.

The switch unit is fixed to the switch plate by two screws and the switch plate combination to the base by two further screws. The base gives maximum entry gaps with eight cable knock outs and six alternate fixing holes.

Its use without block or box direct to the wall with T.R.S. cable conforms with the requirement 404 of the Wiring Rules.

The switch can also be fixed with shallow or deep box fittings to conform with B.S. 1299.



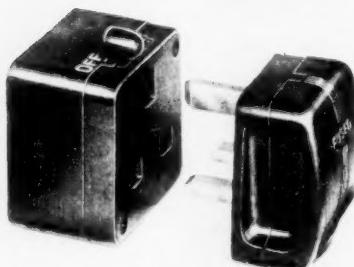
**SERVICES
LIGHTING
B 158**

Here is one of a new series of translucent industrial lighting fittings embodying prismatic reflectors. This unit is designed for use in lofty buildings, where it is desired to provide, by light control, a satisfactory degree of ceiling brightness without reducing illumination at the working plane.

The fittings are made in single and twin units. The former are for use with tungsten filament lamps while the twin unit takes both mercury discharge lamp and a filament lamp.

The reflectors are of heavy glass, resistant to heat and depreciation. There are three types—(a) extension, (b) tension, (c) focusing. Metal parts are of heavy-gauge steel, rust protected and finished in light Battleship grey or aluminium.

Mounting is either by chain or conduit.



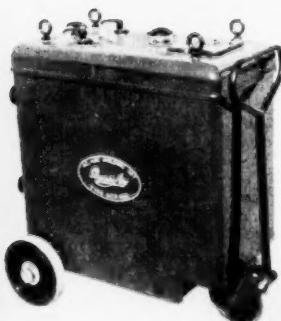
**SERVICES
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
B 57**

A new all insulated 13 amp. switch socket is shown here as a surface mounting. A flush mounting will shortly be available.

Features of this socket and plug are (1) over action switch mechanism with the operating handle in a position where it is least likely to suffer damage (2) shuttered socket holes (3) grip recess on the sides of the plug. Plugs are fused type.

Dimensions of the surface pattern are 2in x 2in x 1in and there are four knock outs.

The price is 11s 4d. Finish is in brown synthetic resin.



**PLANT
WELDING
E 43**

Now available as an addition to a well-known range of A.C. transformer welding equipment is this new single operator welding transformer.

The plant is air cooled and has a current range of 0 to 100 amperes. Special current control switches give 79 current settings within this range and welding output can be obtained at either 80 or 100 open circuit voltages. Where heavier electrodes are used—and this seems to be a trend to-day—this transformer allows electrodes up to 5/16in to be used.

A feature for note by overseas buyers is that there are 24 input voltage tappings so that the plant can be connected to mains supply between and including 175 and 550 volts.

MOSAICS

The names and addresses of manufacturers of any item illustrated in MOSAICS, together with more detailed information relating to their products—including price and availability—will be forwarded to readers on request.

Letters should quote the serial number and be addressed to:

The Editor,

The Architect and Building News,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, S.E.1.

Please mark the envelope MOSAICS.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

The formation of a new association is announced by the owners of the various systems for fixing insulating linings in buildings with metal components.

The new body—to be called the Metal Fixing Association—includes in its objects the defining of minimum standards of materials and workmanship. The first Code of Practice on this subject is expected to be published shortly. In addition, the M.F.A. will be concerned with the promotion of the industry; the collation and dissemination of statistical and other information; legislation; and negotiations with other recognized bodies in the architectural, building, engineering and allied professions and with Government and local authorities.

The M.F.A. has no intention of being concerned with price maintenance, but will confine its activities to the objects outlined above.

The founder members of the M.F.A. are Anderson Construction Co., Ltd., Bowaters Building Boards, Ltd., Celotex, Ltd., W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Sunbeam Board Co., Ltd., Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd., The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd.

Membership will be open to all firms which maintain a full-time metal fixing department, including the direct employment of labour.

Mr. H. F. Payne, F.C.A., has been appointed Secretary of the new Association which has its headquarters at 32, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, W.1 (Langham 7616).

The Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association's Coronation Year Banquet and Ball will be held in the Great Room, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1, on Tuesday, March 31, 1953, with the Annual General Meeting on the following day.

C. H. Johnson (Machinery), Ltd., Adswood Road, Stockport, have been appointed as the sole selling agents in Great Britain for Power Cranes by Messrs. Brun & Cie A.G., of Nebikon, Switzerland.

CORRECTION: MOSAICS

On page 448 of October 9 issue, the photograph illustrating the latest addition to the range of wall finishes in "Vitrolite" showed a ribbed surface as the face of this material. This was an error. The face is smooth and the side shown in the illustration was the reverse or fixing side. Readers filing Mosiacs are requested to amend to this effect.

Lloyd roof insulation

saves £100 per week

Cuts capital spending, too



Since 1946 the roof of the Betterwear Products factory at Romford has been lined with $\frac{1}{2}$ " Lloyd Insulation Board fixed by the Lloyd Talon System. During these years, building extensions have almost doubled the floor area, yet the factory is still heated by the same plant using the same amount of coal as was needed before the expansion. Lloyd Insulation has saved heavy capital expenditure of more than £2,500 on extra heating plant and is regularly saving about £100 a week in winter fuel bills.

Increased comfort helps to increase output

Before insulation, this corrugated asbestos northlight building was very difficult to heat to 60°F in winter, while the summer temperature often rose to 92°. Now, extremes are ironed out and a comfortable working temperature is easily maintained throughout the year.

Yet another advantage of Lloyd Insulation is that dust, which formerly entered freely through eaves and ridge, is now trapped by the roof lining. It no longer falls on the operatives below or spoils their sometimes delicate work.

Full information about Lloyd Insulation and its applications are freely available from



BOWATERS BUILDING BOARDS LIMITED

HAREWOOD HOUSE, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. MAYfair 9266

A member of the Bowater Organisation

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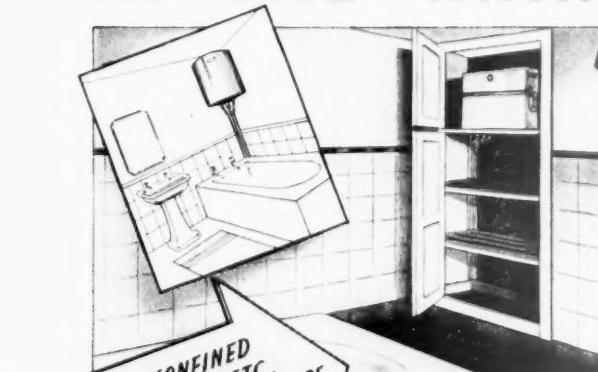
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A COMPLETE HOT WATER SYSTEM
IN ONE TANK



SPECIFIED BY
MORE THAN 300
LOCAL AUTHORITIES

IDEAL FOR CONFINED
SPACES CORNERS ETC.
THE RECESSED TYPE CAN BE MADE
DOWN TO A BACK TO FRONT
MEASUREMENT OF ONLY 12 INCHES

Simplicity for Plumbing. Compactness for limited spaces. Accessibility after fixing, and far greater Heating Efficiency are the characteristics of the Rolyat system, which has also outmopped the tank and cylinder and convinced heating engineers and local authorities throughout the country of its superiority.

Several types and sizes are available for both Hard and Soft water areas and in various designs and capacities.

The manufacturers will be pleased to send specifications on request.

ROLYAT PATENT **HOT WATER**
TANKS

THE ROLYAT TANK CO. LTD. • CROMWELL ROAD • YORK

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (LONDON)

(These prices apply to material purchased in the quantities named or otherwise as might be expected
for a new building of medium size.)

October 1, 1952

AGGREGATES AND SAND

1½ inch—all in—ballast	21	Yard cube
½ inch do. do.	22	delivered
½ inch screened shingle	20 9	in five yard
½ inch do. do.	21	loads or
½ inch granite chippings	55	more)
Sharp washed sand	21	
Pit sand	20 3	
Building sand	20 3	
Broken brick	17 0	
½ inch shingle	20	
Cartage of muck	7 6	

BUILDING MATERIALS AS DESCRIBED, CENTRAL LONDON

CEMENTS packed in paper bags	Per ton
Portland in 6 ton lots	91
Do. from 1 ton to 5 ton 19 cwt do.	100
Do., Rapid hardening (6 ton lots)	99
Do., but 1 ton to 5 ton (19 cwt)	108
Cement "Aquadcrete" (do.)	132 6
Do., "417" or "Polar" (do.)	132 6
Do., "White" (1 ton lots)	251 6

LIME—

Hydrated including	123	1 ton loads	deliv'd.
and paper	120 6	(2 3 do.)	do.
Ground bags	110 6	(4 5 do.)	do.
	109	(6 do.)	do.

PLASTER—

Keenes, coarse, pink (2 ton lots)	180	ton
Do. do. white (do.)	180	6 do.
Sirapite, do. (2 ton to 3 ton 19 cwt lots)	137 3	do.
Do. finish (do.)	145 3	do.
Hardwall, do. (do.)	148 9	do.
Plaster, coarse, pink (do.)	135 6	do.
Do. do. white (do.)	143 6	do.
2in. Plaster baseboard (25 to 149 yds)	2 9	Yard Sup.
Do. (150 to 299 yds)	2 5	do.
3in. Jute scrim (100 yd roll)	10 4	each
Cow hair (under 3 cwt)	97 6	cwt

FIRECLAY—

Stourbridge, loose (1 ton lots)	151 9	Ton delivered
Fire cement	12 3	14 lbs.

BRICKS

BACKING BRICKS (In truck loads)—		
Flettons	108	per 1,000 delivered
Do. Keyed	110	do.
Do. bullnose	128	do.
Blue wirecuts	439 6	do.
White	180	do.
Southwater engineering (No. 1)	313	do.
Firebricks—2½ inch	64 6	per 100 delivered
Do. —3 inch	76	do.

STOCK BRICKS—

Mild stocks	168	per 1,000 at Works
Second, do.	199	do.
First do.	215	do.

Add for delivery—approx. 45 per 1,000 in lorry loads.

FACINGS (ex truck or lorry)—		
Rustics	130 3	per 1,000 delivered
White	180	do.
Blue pressed, 2½ in	486 6	do.
Do. bullnose	501	do.
Reds (Multi sand faced)	260	do.
White glazed stretchers	1315	do.
Do. headers	1299	do.
Do. bullnose	1635	do.
Do. double stretchers	1731	do.
Do. double headers	1587	do.
Breeze fixing bricks	20 9	per 100
Fire tiles and lumps	31 6	foot cube
Wall ties—8" x 1½", black	77 6	cwt.
Cement mortar (1:3) hand-made	80	yard cube

BRICKLAYERS' SUNDRIES—

AIR BRICKS	9	3in	9	6in	9	9in	12	9in
Iron	each	1 10	3	—	4 8	6 1	6	1
Galvanized do.	do.	3 8	6 1	9 6	11 11			
Terra Cotta	do.	1 3	2 6	6	10	12		
Chimney pots, Terra	1ft	2ft	3ft	4ft				
Cotta (11 to 25)	do.	6 7	11 6	26	44 9			

PARTITIONS—

Per Yard super.	Blocks keyed for plastering,
	Full no Yds 25 Yds
	load super super
2in Solid clinker blocks	3 2 3 8 4 8
3in. do.	4 4 4 11 6 5
3in Hollow clinker blocks	4 11 5 10 6 9
4½in. do.	6 10 6 3 9 4
2in Hollow clay blocks	4 2 5 5 6
3in. do.	4 11 6 3 7 2
Smooth in lieu of keyed face, extra per side	2d 3d 5d

SINKS

Fireclay white glazed in and out—standard quality,	24	18in	30	18in	30	20in
London pattern, no overflow,						
6in deep	56 10	71 3	75 3			

Belfast, plain edge, 10in deep

69 3 112 10 151 3

FLUE LININGS PLAIN, CIRCULAR

Foot linear	Each
9in diameter	3 8 11
10in do.	4 6 13 6
12in do.	8 6 25 6
9in diameter, beaded end, 12in high	4/9

FLUE PIPES AND FITTINGS

4in	5in	6in
Heavy asbestos type, 6ft. length	14 9	20 3
Do. 3ft length	7 5	10 5
Do. bends	5 8	7 0
Light asbestos type, 6ft. length	11 2	16
Do. 3ft length	5 7	8
Bends	4 7	5 8
Baffler	12 2	14 5

DRAINAGE GOODS

GLAZED STONEWARE STANDARD LIST

ORDINARY TYPE—EACH	4in	6in	9in
Pipes in 2 feet lengths	1 8	2 6	4 6
Bends	2 6	3 9	10 1
Junctions (4in on 4in, 6in on 6in, 9in on 9in)	4 2	6 3	13 6
Gullies with 4in outlets	6 3	6 10½	11 3
4in horizontal inlets	2	3	5
4in vertical ditto	3	4	7
Black iron grids	9d	1 5	2 9

Adjustment to Current Cost

2 ton lots or more	Less than 2 ton lots
100 pieces or more	Under 100 pieces
add	67 1 87 ½ 97 ½
Further percentages to be independently added in respect of:	
British Standard pipes, etc. 10. "Best" Tested pipes, 37½.	
British Standard Tested, 47½.	

IRON DRAINAGE GOODS—

Under 2 ton lots.	4in	6in
Cast iron pipes, 9 foot long	56 6	84 3
Do. 6 feet do.	41 4	65 4
Do. 4 feet do.	32 7	51 9
Do. 2 feet do.	20	31
Short bend	13	27 1
Junction	22 11	46 11

CURRENT MARKET

PRICES (Continued)

DRAINAGE GOODS—Continued

	4in	6in
GULLEY PARTS—		
Traps, high level, invert	23 6	57 — each
Inlet, bellmouth pattern	16 —	24 6 do.
Do. with one vertical branch	23 6	38 — do.
Do. with two do.	53 —	95 — do.
Sealed cover, with felt washer	8 6	18 — do.

	4in	6in
RAINWATER SHOES		
With vertical inlet and rebated top	27 —	72 — each
Extension piece, 6in high	17 —	17 6 do.
Flat loose coated grating	3 6	4 — do.
Loose solid coated cover	5 9	6 — do.

	4in	6in	9in
MANHOLE CHANNELS, WHITE GLAZED—			
Each	4in	6in	9in
Straight, 2 feet long	12 1	16 6	28 7
Taper, ditto	19 10	19 10	29 9
Bends, main, half section	23 1	33 —	53 11
Ditto, branch, ditto	14 4	19 10	—
Ditto, ditto, three quarters, ditto	19 10	30 10	—
Junctions, single	18 9	33 —	—
Ditto, double	26 5	45 1	—

	4in	6in	9in
BROWN GLAZED CHANNELS—			
Based on standard list (less than 100 pieces)			
Half-round main channel (2ft long)	2 6	3 8	6 8
Extra for stop ends	2 6	3 8	6 8
Extra for outlets	5 —	7 5	—
Channel bends with splayed ends	7 5	11 1	—
Three-quarter section do.	9 11	14 10	—

	Black
24 x 18in Light foot traffic	30 3 each
Do. Strong do.	48 9 do.
Do. Light car traffic	99 9 do.
Do. Road traffic	150 — do.

	Galvanized
Manhole steps	8 2 each
4in Mica valve fresh air inlets (L.C.C.)	19 6 do.
Plumber's hemp	6 — per lb.
Gaskin, caulking	1 9 ¹ ₂ do.
Canvas backed hair felt, 4in. wide	9 d. per ft run

ROOFING MATERIALS

	Quantity		
2,000 to	100 to		
4,999	100 to		
Sizes in inches	per 1,000 per 100 per doz.		
22 11	1689 —	213 —	28 —
20 10	1439 —	181 —	24 —
18 10	1094 —	137 6	18 3
16 8	753 —	95 —	12 6
14 9	630 —	79 3	10 6
14 4 ¹	297 —	37 3	5 —

	5,000 lots
TILES Broseley and Staffordshire—	per 1,000 per 100
10 ¹ ₂ x 6 ¹ ₂ Machine made	234 — 33 —
Do., hand made, sand faced	272 — 38 —
Hips, valleys and angles	28 3 per dozen
Plain concrete tiles	Per 1,000 Per 100
Sheeting asbestos corrugated, 6in pitch (23 to 85 super yard lot)	16 6 gross
4 ¹ ₂ in. x 16 gauge, drive screws (galvanized)	66 — do.
7 ¹ ₂ in. hook bolts and nuts (do.)	4 9 do.
Washers, round, flat, galvanized	2 — do.
Do. do. bituminous	1.9 lb

	1 — Yard Super
ROOFING FELT—	
Sanded bitumen felt (55lb)	1.6 —
Ditto, but 75lb in weight	1.6 Do.
Inodoreous felt, best quality	3 — Do.
Ditto, second quality	2 4 — Do.
Underlining	2 — Do.
Sheathing	1 8 — Do.
Galvanized felting nails	1.9 lb

PRECAST CONCRETE LINTOLS—

1 : 2 : 4—1in material, finished with fair exposed faces, including all form-work and one 1in diameter mild steel rod reinforcement to each 4in in width. Per foot lineal delivered to site.

4in 6in 9in 6in 9in 13in 9in 18in 9in
4 — 6 — 7 8 9 6 11 6

STONE

PER FOOT CUBE in random blocks not exceeding 20ft average in each.

BATH STONE F.O.R. SOUTH LAMBETH—

Monks Park 6 7 St. Aldhelm 7 7 Doultong 7 4

STONE F.O.R. NINE ELMS—

Portland brown Whitbred 7 4. Beer 6 11.

Over 20ft average cube blocks extra cost.

TIMBER

Softwood—sawn—random lengths.

	Per Standard.	Per cubic foot.
Carcassing quality	£90 ¹ ₂	11 —
Joinery quality	£110 and up	13 4
Plain edged unsorted flooring, per square	1in 1in 1in 1in 85 — 105 — 130 — 157 —	

1in insulating wall board (600 yards) 3 11 yard super.
Larger quantities cost less, and smaller quantities more.

SUNDRIES—

	Dia.	3in	6in	9in
Black hexagon	1in	5d.	6 1d.	7 1d.
bolts, nuts and washers. Each	1in	7 1d.	8 1d.	10 1d.
Sashline, hemp, good quality	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12
Per Yard Run	1 —	1 —	1 —	1 3
Floor brads	1 —	67 —	per cwt	
Cut Clasp Nails	1 —	70 —	per cwt	
Steel ordinary screws	1" No. 8 2 4	2" No. 8 3 9 1	per cwt	
Brass, ditto	Do. 7 1	Do.	13 4	per gross

HARDWOOD—

	Per ft super	Per			
	in	lin	in	lin	cube
African mahogany	2 4	2 6	28 —		
Honduras ditto	3 1	3 3	36 —		
Portuguese Guinea ditto	2 5	2 7	29 —		
African walnut	5 6	5 10	65 —		
Australian ditto	4 3	4 6	50 —		
English oak	3 4	3 7	40 —		
Yugoslavian ditto	4 8	5 —	56 —		
Burma and Siam Teak	2 9	2 6	28 —		

QUALITY, STANDARD SOFTWOOD DOORS.

1in, 4 Panels, horizontal, moulded both sides, in quantities of from 12 to 49.

	2in do. but top panel open, with beads.	2in 3 panel, do. as last.
2' 9" 6' 6"	at 58 6 each.	at 71 — each.
2' 6" 6' 6"	at 55 3 each.	at 65 9 each
2' 3" 6' 6"	at 52 9 each.	at 63 3 each
2' 0" 6' 6"	at 50 3 each	at 60 — each

	2' 9" 6' 6"	2' 6" 6' 6"	2' 0" 6' 6"
Cast iron Butts, per pair	11 1d	1 6	2 4
Hinges, spring, single action regulating, japanned, each	—	6 9	9 —
Do. but double action spring only, each	—	12 —	15 6
Do, blank only, each	—	5 6	10 6

CURRENT MARKET PRICES (Continued)

IRONMONGERY—Continued

	12in	18in	24in	30in	36in
Tee hinges (jappanned), per pair	1 9	3 3	—	—	—
Do. but stronger, per pair	2 8	5 2	8 —	—	—
Hook and Ride hinges, per pair	—	—	13 4	16 3	24 10
BOLTS—each—	3in	4in	6in	8in	10in
Cabinet, barrel, straight or necked	1 5	1 8	2 2	—	—
Square spring, with brass knob	1 4	1 8	2 2	—	—
Tower bolts	—	1 8	2 6	3 3	4 1
Barrel bolts	—	2 10	4 1	5 4	6 10
Add to Tower or Barrel bolts if necked	—	4d	5d	6d	6d
LOCKS—each					
Rim lock, 2 lever, wrot case brass bolt and bushing	11 9	Brass furniture or Bakelite do.	3 1		
Mortice lock, 2 lever, bushed	15 8	Brass furniture or Bakelite do.	7 —		
Cylinder latches, jappanned case	—	—	17 —		
Brass sash fastener	—	—	each 4 —		
Casement fasteners (malleable)	—	—	do. 1 6		
Do. stays (do.)	—	—	do. 2 —		
Axle pulleys (brass face, iron wheel)	—	—	do. 3 —		
Do. as last, but with brass wheel, 1 1/2in	—	—	do. 4 8		
Sash line, No. 8 Anchor yellow label	—	per yard	1 —		

METAL GOODS

<i>Basis</i> —Rolled steel joists, all sections from 5" x 4" to 16" x 6" inclusive (except 9" x 7", 10" x 8", 12" x 8" and 14" x 8") (over one ton)	£36—	per ton
<i>Extras</i> —9" x 7" section	5 —	do.
4" x 4", 5" x 3", 10" x 8", 12" x 8", 14" x 8" and 16" x 8" to 20" x 7 1/2" sections inclusive	10 —	do.
22" x 7" section	15 —	do.
4" x 21", 4" x 3", and 24" x 7 1/2" sections	20 —	do.
Steel angles and tees	£38—	do.
Steel bars (average ex mills)	£34—	do.
Mild steel rods 1/2" diameter and upwards, cut to lengths within the usual margin and bent to normal schedules for reinforcement	45 —	per cwt
<i>Extras</i> per ton		
1/2in and 1in diameter in size	27 —	per ton
1/2in do. do.	27 —	do.
1in do. do.	34/6	do.
1in do. do.	42 —	do.
1in do. do.	72 —	do.
1in do. do.	102 —	do.
<i>Extras</i> for length		
5ft to 3ft	7 6	do.
3ft to 2ft	15 —	do.
2ft	22 6	do.
40ft to 45ft	15 —	do.
45ft to 50ft	22 6	do.
Bolts and huts	80 —	per cwt
Trench covering, including trays 1 1/2in deep and rebated frames, 9in wide	18 9	foot run
Do., but 12in wide	20 9	do.
Do., but 14in wide	21 10	do.
Do., but 18in wide	29 —	do.

METAL WINDOWS AND DOORS—

Steel casement doors and frames for glazing	10 —	foot super
Do. folding type	8 —	do.
Fireproof steel-framed doors	35 —	do.
Strongroom doors	70 —	do.
Strongroom gates	35 —	do.
Steel windows part opening commercial type	9/6	do.

CHAIN LINK FENCING—

	Height in inches—				
2in mesh.	36	42	48	60	72
10 1/2 wire gauge	88 4	10 1/2	118 —	147 2	176 9
12 1/2 do.	62 6	72 7	82 11	103 8	124 5
14 1/2 do.	44 5	51 10	59 3	74 1	88 10

DOUBLE SOOT DOORS AND FRAMES—

Fitted with brass turnbuckle	9in	9in	12in	9in	14in	12in
and cast key	17 3	22 —	35 —			

SLIDING DOORS, GATES AND PARTITIONS—

Factory sliding doors in two leaves containing about 100 square feet with mild steel angle frames covered with 24 gauge corrugated galvanized sheeting and including hanging tubular track and gear complete	12 6	foot super
Factory entrance gates with mild steel frames clad with 2in mesh chain link complete	10 —	do.
Steel partitioning, glazed (rough cast) and stove enamelled	15 —	do.

STEEL ROOF LIGHTS—

Lanterns with vertical sides, and hipped roof, glazed with 1in cast glass and lead flashed (180ft super or over, all surfaces measured)	15 —	foot super
Skylights of similar construction (180ft super or over, all surfaces measured)	14 —	do.

DOMESTIC BOILERS

For hot water or heating, for use with solid fuel.				
Gal. per hour from	Heating only	Black	Vitreous	
40 to 140 deg.	radiation	finish	enamel	
sq feet				
25	55	6 16 6	8 14 0	
31	70	8 3 6	10 3 9	
50	110	13 6 0	15 16 3	
61	120	10 2 3	—	
82	170	12 13 3	—	
123	215	19 16 0	—	

Radiators for heating—3 6 per sq foot heating surface.

GAS, WATER AND STEAM TUBES

(From Standard List.)

Internal	1in &	1in	1in	1in	1in	1in	1in	2in
Diameter—	4d	4 1/2d	5 1/2d	6 1/2d	9 1/2d	11 1/2d	14 1/2d	1 1/2 10 1/2
Tubes .. per ft	8d	9d	11d	12d	17 1/2	27 1/2	3 2	5 2
Bends .. each	8d	9d	11d	12d	17 1/2	27 1/2	3 2	5 2
Elbows, sq. do.	10d	11d	11	13	1 6	2 2	2 7	4 3
Do., round do.	11d	11 1/2	1 2	1 5	1 8	2 4	2 10	4 8
Tees .. do.	1 1/2	1 1	1 3	1 7	1 10	2 6	3 1	5 1
Crosses .. do.	2 2	2 4	2 9	3 3	4 1	5 6	6 7	10 6
Backnouts .. do.	2d	2d	3d	3 1/2d	5d	6d	8d	1 1/2
Sockets .. do.	3d	3d	4d	5d	6d	8d	10 1/2d	1 3
Sockets, dimin. do.	4d	5d	6d	7d	9d	1 1/2	1 4	2 1/2

PERCENTAGES ON OR OFF ABOVE

In quantity and in random lengths.

TUBE—

Class A (light)	- 17 1/2%	Black	+ 8 1/2%	Galvanized
Class B (medium)	- 7 1/2%	Do.	+ 17 1/2%	Do.
Class C (heavy)	+ 5%	Do.	+ 32 1/2%	Do.
FITTINGS				
Lightweight	+ 11 1/2%	Black	+ 25 1/2%	Galvanized
Heavy	+ 18 1/2%	Black	+ 32 1/2%	Do.

RAINWATER GOODS (Painted or Unpainted)

In consignments of 3 cwt and over.

From Standard List.

Pipe :	2in	3in	4in	5in	6in
6ft lengths ..	each	10 8	12 6	16 5	21 5
3ft do. ..	do.	5 10	6 9	8 8	11 4
Shoe, ordinary ..	do.	2 3	3 —	4 6	8 2
Bend ..	do.	2 8	3 9	5 5	9 9
Branch, single ..	do.	3 11	5 8	7 11	12 8
Offset, 4 1/2in ..	do.	3 3	4 6	6 6	11 3
Do, 9in ..	do.	4 3	5 8	8 5	13 3
H.R. gutter, 6ft length ..	do.	5 3	7 4	9 —	16 9
Angle or nozzle ..	do.	—	2 2	2 8	3 3
Stop end ..	do.	—	8d	11d	1 4
Rainwater goods plus 5% at foot of invoice.					

CURRENT MARKET

PRICES (Continued)

PLASTERING MATERIALS

Sand, lime, cements and various plasters are previously included under those heads—			
Metal lathing (1" x 24G.) (20 yds.)	3/2	sq yard	
Plaster wallboard, 1" (150 to 299 yds)	2/10½	do.	
Lath nails, galvanized	1/1	lb	
White glazed tiles (6" x 6" x 1") small	16/9	sq yard	
Do. rounded on one edge	20/-	do.	
Do. on two adjoining edges quantity	24/6	do.	

PLUMBER'S GOODS

4 lb lead sheet (in 1-ton lots)	155/3	per cwt	
Lead water pipe in coils (do.)	156/6	do.	
Plumber's solder	4/3	lb.	
Copper tacks	5/-	do.	
IRON SOIL AND WASTE PIPE. (Standard List)			
each	2in	3in	3½in
1in Medium pipe, 6ft lengths	12/7	14/11	16/9
Ditto, 4ft length	9/0	10/7	11/10
Bends	4/8	5/8	7/11
Ditto, with oval door	15/2	16/2	18/3
Junction single	5/8	8/5	9/9
Ditto, with oval door	16/2	18/11	21/-
Swan necks, 4½in	5/8	8/11	10/3
Ditto, 9in	7/6	10/3	11/11
Holderbat, 2½in projection	4/8	4/10	5/1
All plus 5% added at foot of invoice.			5/2

GALVANIZED CISTERNS, TANKS AND CYLINDERS—
(Less than four)

each	gallons			
Bends over tops and corner plates. Riveted or welded	Nominal capacity			
100	150	200	300	
14 gauge	152/-	207/6	251/6	359/-
12 ditto	176/-	224/-	276/6	387/-
1in plate	209/-	263/-	315/-	442/-

HOT WATER TANKS—
Riveted and with handhole and ring.

12 gauge	105/-	116/-	127/-	152/-
1in plate	116/-	127/-	138/-	169/-

HOT WATER CYLINDERS—
Riveted, with handhole and ring.

12 gauge	133/6	149/-	160/-	172/6
1in plate	149/-	165/-	180/-	192/-

PLUMBER'S BRASSWORK, etc.

	Each			
Boiler screws, single nut	1/7	2/1	3/1	5/-
Ditto, double nut	2/1	2/9	4/9	7/-
Cap and lining	1/1	1/8	1/10	2/1
Plumber's unions	2/6	3/4	4/6	7/-
Ball valves, screwed iron	16/6	29/-	—	—
Ditto, fly nut and union	17/6	31/6	—	—
Bib valves, crutch top screwed iron	10/-	14/9	—	—
Ditto, but screwed boss	11/-	16/-	—	—
Stop valves, screwed iron	9/-	13/-	—	—
Ditto, screwed iron and union	11/-	17/-	23/6	—
Ditto, double union	12/-	19/6	30/-	—
Waste, plug chain and stay	—	—	6/-	6/6
Caps and screws	2/9	3/-	5/-	—
Sleeves, long	—	—	7/8	11/-
Ditto, short	—	—	3/6	4/8
Thimble	—	—	4/4	5/6
Full way gate valves, hot pressed	23/-	32/-	—	—
Lead 7 lb. P. trap	7/1	9/3	2in	13/1
Ditto, S. trap	8/9	11/5	16/1	—
Lead 6 lb. P. traps with 3in seal	—	7/11	9/6	—
Ditto, but 8 traps ditto	9/10	12/-	—	—
Wire balloon guards, copper, 2in 3/-; 4in 3/10.				
Ditto, galvanized iron, 2in 1 9/4; 4in 2/-.				
Hair felt, 34in = 20in, 24 oz., 7 5 sheet.				
Boss white jointing compound, 2 lb.				
Gaskin, 1 9 lb. Hemp, 7 6 lb.				

COPPER TUBES—Extract from B.S. 659 1944—

Nominal bore	External diameter	Internal work (semi hard).	3 Cwts. lots		
			Gauge	lb per ft	Price per lb
1in	0.596	19	0.27	47	12.69
1in	0.846	19	0.39	45½	17.79
1in	1.112	18	0.62	44½	27.36
1in	1.362	18	0.76	43½	33.16
1in	1.612	18	0.91	43½	39.70
2in	2.128	17	1.40	45½	63.18

CAPILLARY TYPE CONNECTIONS—

All ends copper to copper.				
Each	1in	1in	1in	1in
Straight	2	2.9	4.4	5.8
Bends	5.2	6.4	9.1	12.5
Tees	4.9	5.6	8.10	13
Brackets (brass)	2.1	2.3	2.6	—

GLASS

Per foot superficial
24 oz. 26 oz. 32 oz.

English, flat drawn sheet glass cut to sizes in squares	6d.	7½d.	10d.
Figured rolled and cathedral, white, cut to sizes, in squares	7½d.	Per foot super	
Ditto, but in standard tints	1 3/4	Do.	
1in Rolled, cut to size, in squares	7½d.	Do.	
1in or 1½in. Rough cast ditto	9d.	Do.	
1in. Dotted wire ditto	10½d.	Do.	
Georgian wired ditto	10½d.	Do.	
Fluted (No. 4) ditto	11d.	Do.	
Reeded (narrow, broad, cross and major) ditto	11d.	Do.	
Reedlyte (narrow and broad) ditto	11d.	Do.	
Spodite ditto	11d.	Do.	
1in Calorexcast ditto	12½	Do.	
		Each	

3½in hollow glass light diffusing blocks

5½in 5½in 7½in x 7½in

Ditto corner blocks	2.9	4.2
	5.3	6.9

POLISHED PLATE GLASS. (Tariff). Cut to sizes.

Ordinary substance approximately 1in. thick.

Per superficial foot:	General Qualities	Selected Qualities	Silvering
In plates not exceeding:	3.7	4.3	5.1
2ft super in each	3.7	4.3	5.1
5ft ditto	4.5	5.2	6.2
45ft ditto (unless extra sizes)	5.1	5.9	6.11
100ft ditto (ditto)	5.6	6.9	8.10
Extra sizes, i.e., Plates exceeding 100ft, super or 96in high or 160in wide at higher prices.			
DECORATING MATERIAL			
Aluminium Paint	37 6	37 6	Gallon
Distemper, ceiling	33.9	33.9	Cwt.
Distemper, washable	120-	120-	do.
Enamel	65-	65-	Gallon
Gold Metallic Paint	86 6	86 6	do.
Heat Resisting Paint	50-	50-	do.
Japan, black	23 6	23 6	do.
Knotting	30-	30-	do.
Linseed Oil	22 3	22 3	do.
Boiled, ditto	22 9	22 9	do.
Proprietary Paints (good class)—			
Finishing	59 6	59 6	do.
Priming	55-	55-	do.
Undercoat	57-	57-	do.
Paperhanger's Paste	34 6	34 6	Cwt.
Petrifying liquid	8 6	8 6	Gallon
Putty	60 6	60 6	Cwt.
Size	9 3	9 3	Firkin
Terebine	16-	16-	Gallon
Turpentine substitute	6 2	6 2	do.
Varnish, oak, copal, inside use	35-	35-	do.
Ditto, ditto, outside use	40-	40-	do.
Ditto, white, eggshell, flat	44 6	44 6	do.
White lead mixed paint	64 6	64 6	do.
White lead	191 6	191 6	Cwt.
Whiting	12 6	12 6	Cwt.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate : (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

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address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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HARROW U.C. (a) 18 houses, Vernon Drive, Harrow Weald. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Stanmore. (c) £2 crossed cheque payable to Council. (e) Nov. 14.

HAYES AND HARLINGTON U.C. (a) 37 aged persons' dwellings, Park Farm Estate; 2 houses, Cromwell Road. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Hayes, Middlesex, with full details of similar contracts. (d) Oct. 30.

HEYWOOD B.C. (a) 16 bungalows, King Street. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 8.

HORNCHURCH U.C. (a) Alteration, repair and redecoration of "Fairytiles," Billet Lane. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Billet Lane. (c) Ign. (e) Nov. 4.

HUDDERSFIELD B.C. (a) Erection, completion and maintenance of stone-faced booster house at Thongsbridge, near Holmfirth. (b) Waterworks Engineer, 24, Ramsden Street. (c) Ign. (e) Nov. 15.

IPSWICH B.C. (a) 4 shops and 8 dwellings, Maidenhall Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, 19, Tower Street. (c) 3gns. (d) Nov. 5. (e) Dec. 11.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES B.C. (a) 22 houses, Chessington Estate. (b) Town Clerk, Guildhall. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 27.

LINSDSEY C.C. (a) Infants' and junior school, Whiteswood Lane, Gainsborough. (b) County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln. (e) Nov. 6.

LIVERPOOL REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) Adaptations at Park Hospital, Newsham Park. (b) Regional Architect, 88, Church Street, 1. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 19.

LONDON—BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK B.C. (a) 12 flats, Sutton Court Road, Chiswick. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Chiswick, W.4. (c) 5gns. (e) Nov. 10.

LONDON—CAMBERWELL B.C. (a) 3-storey block of 9 flats, Site No. 58, Evelina Road. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall, Peckham Road, S.E.5. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 18. See page 33.

LONDON—TOTTENHAM B.C. (a) Civil defence control centre. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, N.15. (c) 2gns. (d) Nov. 3.

LONDON—WANSTEAD & WOODFORD B.C. (a) Erection in January, 1953—36 flats and maisonettes at Snakes Lane, Woodford, with site clearance, service roads, sewers, etc. (b) Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, High Road, Woodford, E.18, with names of two Architects or Authorities under whom similar schemes have been carried out. (d) Oct. 28.

LONDON—WALTHAMSTOW B.C. (a) 8 flats, Wingfield Road, E.17. (b) Borough Architect, Town Hall, E.17. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 14.

LOOE U.C. (a) Contracts Nos. 26 and 27) 8 houses, in 2 contracts of 4, Sun Rising Estate. (b) Messrs. G. H. Ivory and Partners, 24, Athenaeum Street, Plymouth. (c) 2gns. each contract, cheque payable to Council. (e) Nov. 15.

LUTON B.C. (a) 48 flats in 6 blocks, Farley Hill Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 10.

MACCLESFIELD R.C. (a) 14 houses, Sutton Lane Ends, and 26 houses at Poynton, Midway. (b) Mr. H. Chadwick, 19, King Edward Street. (c) 2gns. per site. (e) Nov. 3.

MANSFIELD B.C. (a) (Contract No. 22/D) 100 houses, Ladybrook Lane Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Carr Bank. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 3.

MITCHAM B.C. (a) 150 maisonettes and flats and 18 aged persons' dwellings, comprising the Laburnum Road Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (d) Oct. 29. (e) Nov. 29.

NEWCASTLE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD. (a) X-ray department at Dryburn Hospital. (b) Secretary, "Dunira," Osborne Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2. (d) Oct. 28.

N. IRELAND—DOWN COUNTY E.C. (a) Intermediate school at Holywood, Co. Down. (b) Messrs. E. C. Harris and Partners, 1, Queen Street, Belfast. (c) 5gns. (e) Nov. 7.

N. IRELAND—MAGHERAFELT. (a) Additional classroom accommodation, heating chamber, etc., at Ballynew Primary School, for Rev. Thomas M'Connellogue. (b) Mr. R. T. M'Guckin, 1, Garden Street, Magherafelt. (c) £3. (e) Oct. 31.

NORFOLK C.C. (a) (1) 2 houses at Harleston, (2) 1 house at Blakeney, (3) 3 houses at Downham Market, and (4) remodelling Divisional Police Station premises at Downham Market. (b) County Architect, 27, Thorpe Road, Norwich. (c) Nov. 11. (Applicants must state contract or contracts for which they wish to tender.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE C.C. (a) 1st phase of new fire brigade headquarters at Kettering, comprising garages, workshops and stores. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Northampton. (d) Oct. 28.

NORWICH C.C. (a) 149 dwellings in 6 groups, South Tuckswood Estate. (b) City Architect, City Hall. (c) £1. (e) Nov. 3.

OLDBURY B.C. (a) Dressing rooms, etc., at the Children's Swimming Pool, Public Baths, Vicarage Road, Langley. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Bank Chambers. (c) 3gns. (e) Oct. 31.

PETERLEE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. (a) Further 180 houses and flats south of Howleth Lane. (b) General Manager, Shotton Hall, Castle Eden, Co. Durham; immediately.

PRESTON B.C. (a) Alterations and additions to form hostel at Larches House, Larches Lane. (b) Borough Engineer, Municipal Building. (c) £2.

REIGATE B.C. (a) 48 houses and out-buildings, Russets Farm Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 4gns. (e) Oct. 31.

ROCHDALE B.C. (a) Repairs and adaptations at St. Alban's Junior and Infants' Schools. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (e) Nov. 3.

TIVERTON B.C. (a) 45 houses at Cotteland, Tiverton, and 2 shops at Cowleymoor. (b) Messrs. H. S. W. Stone and Partners, 20, The Crescent, Taunton, Somerset. (c) 2gns. (d) Oct. 25.



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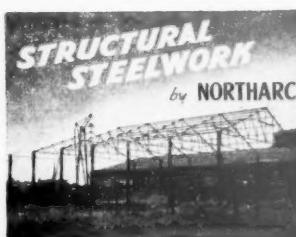
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TORQUAY B.C. (a) (1) 57 houses and (2) 62 houses, Sherwell Valley Estate. (b) Borough Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 5gns. each tender, cheque payable to Corporation. (d) Oct. 27.

TOTNES R.C. (a) Block of 4 and 1 pair of houses with site works at Bittaford, Ugborough. (b) Council's, Architect, Council Offices, High Plymouth Road. (c) 2gns. (e) Oct. 31.

WAKEFIELD C.C. (a) Infants' school at Kettlethorpe. (b) City Engineer's Office (Room 33), Town Hall. (e) Oct. 31 (amended date).

WEST RIDING C.C. (a) Adaptation as child welfare centre and nurse's flat of Rose Cottage, High Street, Snaith. (b) County Architect, "Bishopton," Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) Ign. (e) Nov. 7.

WEST RIDING STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE. (a) (Group 1) 2 houses at Dirker Estate, Marsden; 1 house and office at Abbey Lane, Shepley; 1 house and office at Long Lane, Clayton West; Group 2) 2 houses at Chantry Croft, Kinsley; (Group 3) 1 house and office at Batings, Sowland; (Group 4) 2 houses at Fieldhead Estate, Birstall; (Group 5) 1 house and office at Victoria Street, Calverley; (Group 6) 1 house and office at Branton Road, Doncaster; 1 house and office at Cantley; (Group 7) 1 house at Back Gate, Ingleton and (Group 8) 2 houses at Claypit Lane, Rawmarsh. (b) County Architect, "Bishopton," Westfield Road, Wakefield. (c) 2gns.

WEST SUSSEX C.C. (a) (Job. No. 2159) Appliance room and office as first stage of fire station at Bosham. (b) County Architect, County Hall, Chichester. (d) Nov. 5.

WORCESTER C.C. (a) First instalment of Dines Green primary school. (b) Messrs. Watkins and Decker, 13, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. (c) 2gns. (e) Nov. 11.

PLACED
Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. + denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

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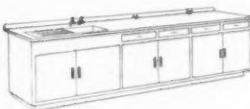
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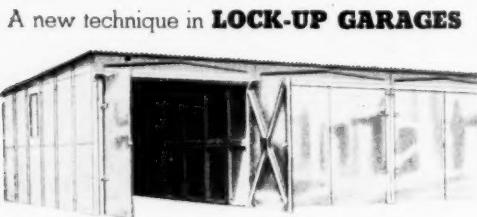


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C. F. L. PIGGOTT,
Chief Education Officer
October, 1952.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

• CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

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3. ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT—Salary £595 x £15-£20 x £645 p.a. (Grade A.P.T.VI). Applicants should have had at least three years' experience on carrying out miscellaneous work in an Architects' Department including sound practical experience on the outside administration of building contracts.

The appointments will be subject to (i) the Non-Resident Cadet's Training Service and local authority staff; (ii) the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937; (iii) a satisfactory medical examination; and (iv) one month's notice in writing on either side.

Housing accommodation will be provided if necessary.

Applications, stating post applied for, age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two persons to whom reference can be made as to character and ability, should be sent to the undersigned to arrive not later than 3rd November, 1952.

A. W. THOMAS,
General Manager.

[6733]

NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments.

(a) SENIOR ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T.VI (£670-£750).

Preference will be given to applicants who are members of the R.I.C.S. Quantities Sub-Committee and who have adequate experience in the preparation of Bills of Quantities, Site Measuring, and in settlement of Final Accounts.

(b) ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. Grade A.P.T.VII (£525-£570).

Applicants should be experienced in abstracting building site measurement and work in connection with final account.

The appointments are subject to the provision of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, the successful candidates being required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned and should be returned not later than 8th November, 1952.

F. LINCOLN RALPHS,
Chief Education Officer,
County Education Office,
Streets Road,
NORWICH [6732]

HER MAJESTY'S COLONIAL SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:

ARCHITECTS, Public Works Department.

Nigeria. C.S.D. 67.14.01.

Vacancies exist for a number of Architects in Nigeria. The appointments are on contract terms in the salary range £395 to £1,119, the position of entry depending on experience and service. A gratuity is paid on satisfactory completion of contract at the rate of £100 or £150 per annum.

Free passages are provided on appointment and on leave for the officer and his wife. Furnished quarters are provided, when available, at a charge of 10 per cent of basic salary. Leave is granted at the rate of seven days for each month of resident service.

Candidates must be A.R.I.B.A. with wide general experience.

Intending candidates should apply in writing to the Director of Recruitment (Colonial Service), Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1, giving brief details of their age, qualifications and experience. They should mention this paper and quote the reference number [C.S.D. 67.14.01].

CONTRACTS

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DRAWINGS AND CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.—To be inspected at the office of the Director of Housing, Town Hall, Peckham Road, S.E.5 (Telephone: Rodney 2081).

BILLS OF QUANTITIES AND FORMS OF TENDER forwarded on payment of two guineas to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Peckham Road, S.E.5, who will be pleased to receive bona fide tenderer after the tenders have been considered.

TENDER DOCUMENTS will be despatched on MONDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1952, and TENDER BILLS OF QUANTITIES under separate cover must be delivered to the Town Clerk by 12 NOON on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1952.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

October, 1952. [6711]

COMPETITION

UGANDA ELECTRICITY BOARD, COMPETITION FOR NEW HEAD OFFICE BUILDING, KAMPALA.

ARCHITECTS practising, or entitled to practise, in the United Kingdom and all British Commonwealth Nations, Colonies and Dependencies are invited to submit designs for the new Head Office Building in Kampala for the Uganda Electricity Board and other bodies. The amount proposed to be expended on the new building is approximately £350,000.

Intending competitors are required to submit their designs addressed to the Promoters at their Kampala address by 23rd October, 1952.

An application for the Conditions of Competition must be accompanied by a deposit of three guineas which deposit will be returned to the applicant on the receipt of a bona fide design or, in the event of the application being discontinued, on the return of the competition documents at least four weeks before the date for submitting designs.

The closing date for the submission of designs is 25th July, 1953.

Premiums of £1,000, £750, £500 and £250 are offered to the promoters.

The Assessor for the competition is Mr. N. L. Hanson, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A., of Johannesburg, South Africa.

All communications in connection with the competition are to be addressed to:

The Secretary,
Uganda Electricity Board,
P.O. Box 559,
Kampala,
Uganda. [6726]

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The engagement of persons answering these advertisements may be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, except if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

D.C. Denton Smith & Partners, Chartered Architects, Surveyors, 40, Regent St., Cambridge, will shortly have vacancies for architectural assistants qualified by examination or experience in connection with Local Authorities and other housing, Ecclesiastical, Agricultural and Industrial Buildings, etc. Applications must be sufficient to enable us to handle projects throughout with minimum supervision. Salaries up to £500, depending upon capabilities; written applications, giving particulars, are invited.

[6715]

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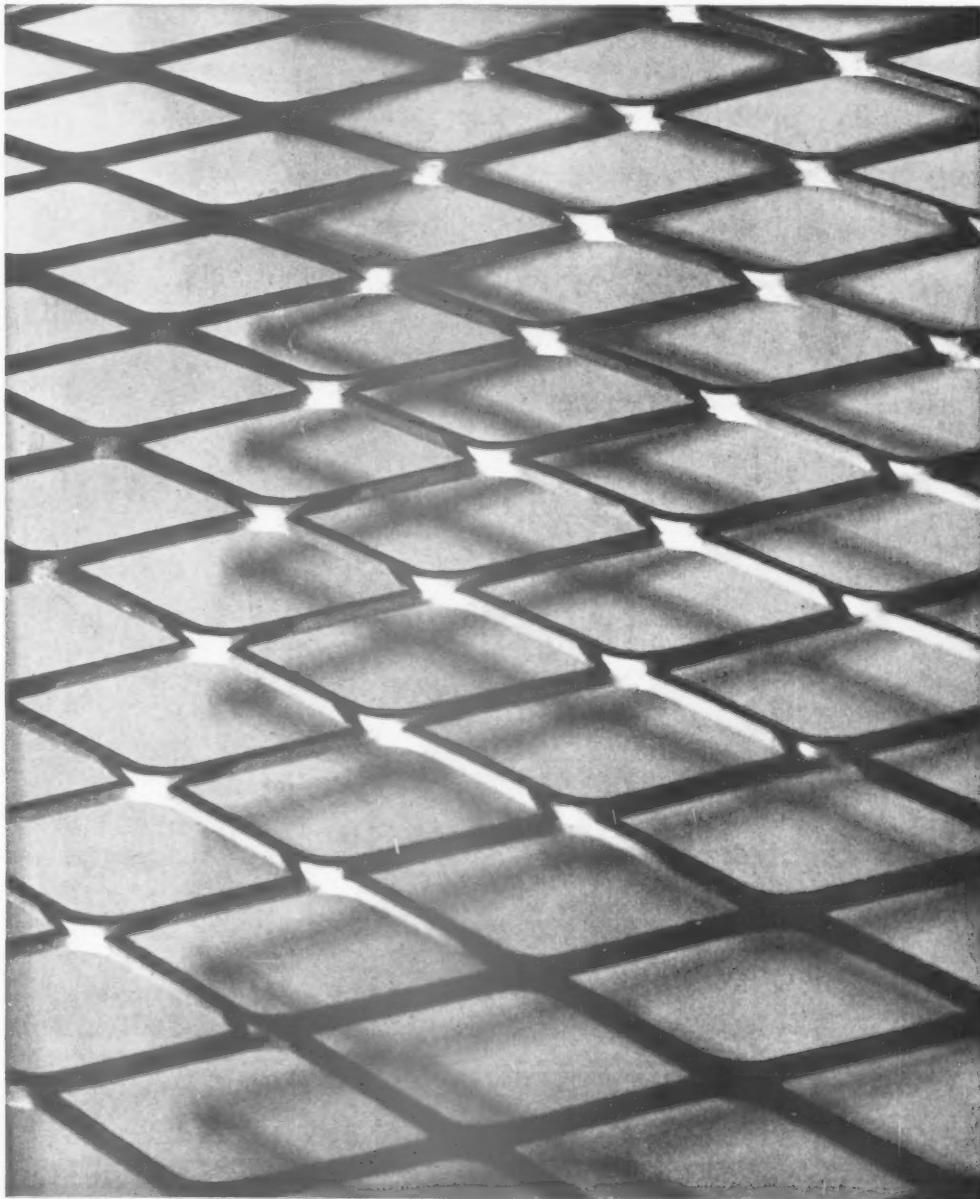
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